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SHARP FIGHT NEAR MANILA

American Volunteers Hold the Fort.

SPANIARDS REPULSED

The Monterey Arrives at Cavite.

DEWEY READY FOR WORK

If Peace Conditions Are Not Accepted and an Armistice Declared, Manila Will be Taken by Storm—Substantial Reinforcements for General Merritt—The Treacherous Attitude of Aguinaldo and the Insurgents—The Monadnock Expected To-Morrow—The City May Then Surrender.

LONDON, August 10.—The Times' correspondent at Cavite with Green's brigade under date of August 3d says:

A heavy monsoon has been blowing since Sunday and deluges of rain have greatly increased the difficulty of landing and moving the United States troops and multiplied the discomforts in camps, which were already almost unendurable.

As I anticipated, General Green's brigade is the first of the active land campaign. Already the troops are in constant and close touch with the enemy. On Friday morning a battalion consisting of the first Colorado, under Lieutenant Colonel McCoy, with four guns of the Utah battery, commanded by Captain Young, grandson of the Mormon prophet, occupied the line fifty yards in advance of the insurgents between the beach and Calle Real and 1300 yards from a formidable earthwork situated at the southern end of Malate, the foreign residental quarter of Manila. After sixteen hours of continuous labor the work of entrenchment was completed.

Saturday was comparatively quiet and so was Sunday until nightfall, when the Tenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Hawkins commanding, occupied the trenches after some desultory picket firing. At 11.30 p.m. the enemy, estimated at 2500 strong, opened fire vigorously under cover of the dense undergrowth. The Spaniards were hidden by the floods of rain. The Pennsylvanians met the attack with a succession of volleys, covering their right with two companies stationed in the swamp beyond the entrenchments.

After about three-quarters of an hour two companies of the Third regiment artillery, under Major O'Hara, arrived at double quick time to relieve the Pennsylvania, whose ammunition was almost exhausted. They soon silenced the enemy's fire.

The First California, under Colonel Smith, and the First Colorado, under Colonel Hale, acted as supports. The affair lasted two hours. But notwithstanding the tremendous fusillade and the heavy shell fire, only ten Americans were killed and forty-six wounded, though there were some casualties among the supports, while during the advance of the battalions the only officers wounded were Captain Richter of the First California, wounded seriously in the head, and Captain Hobbs of the Third artillery, wounded slightly.

Although the engagement scarcely attained the importance of a batle, it thoroughly tested the qualities of the United States troops and had an excellent effect, stimulating their zeal and enthusiasm and inspiring them with confidence.

ANNOYING TACTICS.

The Spaniards, whose losses in the engagement are not known, are using tactics intended to irritate the Americans. Every night they maintain an annoying fire. They have now got the true range of the earthworks and their shell and shrapnel fire is very accurate.

On Monday night the American losses were one killed and five wounded and on Tuesday night one killed and six wounded. This percentage is heavy, considering that the men were well entrenched and that there has been hardly any fighting in the open. General MacArthur's brigade, which arrived Sunday is landing today through a heavy surf. Nothing more serious than a thorough wetting has occurred as yet, although the operation is not without considerable danger. Hardly any cases of sickness are reported.

CAVITE, Manila Bay, August 3.—Via Hong Kong, August 9.—The first shedding of American blood on Philippine soil took place Sunday night, when 11 were killed and 44 wounded during a skirmish at the Malate trenches between Cavite and Manila.

No attack has yet been made on the Spanish line, but the Americans now occupy the trenches formerly held by the insurgents.

FAMINE IN MANILA.

MANILA, July 30, (via. Hong Kong, August 9.)—The scarcity of food now affects even the richest classes in Manila. There is no meat, bread or flour, except very small reserves, chiefly laid under requisition for the Spanish troops.

The newspapers, though rigidly censored, admit that the famine and unprecedented rains are causing an epidemic. They pretend that the disorders are trivial intestinal ailments; but it is believed most of them are dysentery due to wretched food, and dangerous character of the water. A number of important persons are ill.

An abattoir has been established for slaughtering horses and dogs. The newspapers admit that military bakers are reduced to the necessity of using rice, the stock of which will shortly be exhausted.

The stock of fuel, too, is almost exhausted and the bakers are burning doors and window frames. It is impossible to eat uncooked rice.

A decree has been issued authorizing the entry of private premises and the seizure of cattle and horses there for a nominal payment made in worthless drafts. Several animals belonging to British owners have been taken, though there was plenty belonging to Spanish owners that had not been seized. An attempt was made to seize the indispensable pony of the consular physician and considerable indignation has been expressed. There may possibly be more trouble over it.

IGNORANT INSURGENTS.

MANILA, July 30, (via. Hong Kong, Auguss 9.)—There has been some desultory firing. The insurgents deny that they have offered to join the Spaniards against the Americans, insisting that their offer was only to avoid bloodshed, in the hope of reconciling some of the Spaniards to renounce their allegiance to Spain by inducing the Americans not to bombard the city.

It is alleged in a dispatch officially published here that Germany is combining with Russia to prevent the capture of Manila, and that therefore, Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will refrain from attacking the city; that the American resources are exhausted, that Admiral Cervera, on issuing from Santiago harbor, was victorious and captured Admiral Sampson, afterward bombarding American ports and that the Cherokees and negroes in the United States have rebelled; that McKinley had been mobbed; that Admiral Camara is at Singapore, that he is going to land in the south Philippines; that the allied Spanish fleets will annihilate Admiral Dewey and finally that the climate is decimating the American soldiers.

A SHARP SHOOTER'S ERROR.

LONDON, August 10-The correspondent of the Times at Cavite under date of August 1st says: "Yesterday I visited Camp Dewey and the American entrenchments before Malate. Captain Grant and Captain Young of the Utah artilery were busily engaged throwing up advanced earth works for guns, under protection of the Nebraska volunteers. From the upper floor of an European house forming an alignment with the earth works, I was observing the Spanish positions, when a Nebraska sharp shooter beside me fired the first shot discharged by the Americans upon the Spaniards, who were crouching in the forward trench.

This was contrary to General Merritt's orders. He had forbidden an aggressive attitude unless the Spaniards advanced. The insurgents, now in force inland on the right of the American lines, also opened fire, the Spaniards replying briskly with quick firing guns and rifles, but their shooting was high and their shots fell half a mile beyond the entrenchments, where a colored volunteer picket was hit by a Mauser bullet.

PLAYING CARDS UNDER FIRE.

Personally, I was impressed by the nonchalant demeanor of the Americans in the fighting line. They were like high-spirited youths on a picnic. Whole groups lying in the second line were playing cards. Had the Spaniards, who were unaccountably non-aggressive during the American landing and advance, dropped shrapnel from the Malate forts they would have wrought terible havoc, one house forming a conspicuous mark being within easy gun range.

MEDDLESOME AGUINALDO.

The return to camp was exciting, but effected without mishap. The natives follow the American advance, occupying the house within the fighting lines. General Aguinaldo's guerrillas caused the Americans considerable trouble. While I was in camp, information was received that a party of California volunteers, engaged in felling timber, had been arrested by the insurgents. Colonel Smith under General Green's instructions, ordered out an armed detachment, which released the prisoners and brought the insurgents into Camp Dewey. General Green sent a message to General Aguinaldo, saying that if the Americans were further molested, he would disarm the whole Filipinos.

THE MONTEREY AT MANILA.

NEW YORK, August 9.-A copyrighted dispatch to the World dated Manila, August 4, via. Hong Kong, August 9, says:

The United States monitor Monterey arrived here today. Manila will fall as soon as the Monadnock comes here. She is expected by next Thursday.

Admiral Dewey's ships are stripping for action. Owing to the high wind and heavy seas, the troops of the Third expedition have not yet landed. Two lighters were capsized and in the attempt three natives were drowned. Immediately after the arrival of the expedition General Merritt organized all his forces for an attack on Manila.

The troops were formed into one division under command of General Anderson. The division is composed of two brigades, the First under General McArthur, made up of the Twenty-third and Fourteenth regular infantry and the Wyoming, North Dakota, Idaho, Minnesota volunteers and the Astor battery.

The second brigade under General Greene, Eighteenth regular infantry, Third artillery, engineers, signal corps and California, Colorado, Nebraska, Pennsylvania volunteers and Utah battery.

The two brigades number 9000 men.

Oregon troops garrison Cavite.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

Admiral Dewey's fleet commands the trenches and camps of the Spaniards.

The situation in Manila is critical. The lights are extinguished. All meats are exhausted. The defenses are a cordon of trenches, two batteries of nine-inch guns each, the latter on the Cavite side. The big guns are directly in front.

WHEAT VERY DULL.

The Slump Continues With a Steady Fall.

CHICAGO, August 9.—Wheat was for sale during the first hour in larger quantities than the market would take without inducement of further concessions in price. The required reduction was submitted to and ⅞c was what it amounted to for the hour.

The news that chiefly influenced the sellers at the start was a decline of from¡ ½@1½d at Liverpool and a slight drop in the Paris quotations. Otherwise the early information was somewhat bullish. The greatest selling pressure came from the northwest where speculators were doubtless very bearishly affected by the magnificent prospects for the spring wheat crop.

The demand for cash offerings in the sample market was active. Offerings were insignificant in comparison with the demand and notwithstanding the decline in futures, the prices paid for spot grain were fully as high as those realized yesterday. That showing together with the strong competition among shippers for the limited amount procurable for immediate shipment prevented futures from the demoralization they were occasionally threatened with by the bearishness of the crowd. The close was ½c lower for September and ½c for December.

Large receipts, ideal weather for the growing crop and the weakness in wheat had a bearish influence in corn. Scalpers and commission houses generally sold. September lost ¼c.

Oats were weak and lower in sympathy with other grains. September declined ½c.

The early break in provisions was occasioned by general outside liquidation and selling on stop loss orders by commission houses. Prices took a sudden spurt near the close on heavy buying by packers. Pork and lard declined 2½c each and ribs rose 2½c.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

Evidence That Trouble is Brewing for British Interests.

LONDON, August 9.—The degree of interest and appreciation of the importance and possibilities of the east, to which England abs been aroused, is evidenced by the action of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in commissioning Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, conservative members of parliament for the city of New York, on a special mission to China.

Lord Beresford goes to investigate the prospects of commerce and to report particularly as to the extent to which the Chinese government will guarantee the safety of British capital already invested and contemplated investments.

His mission indicates the prevailing distrust as to the efficacy of Lord Salisbury's diplomacy to conserve British commercial interests in China.

More Transports for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—The transport Arizona, with the Seventh California regiment and enough recruits to make up the ship complement, will sail away Sunday. The troops will break camp and embark some time Saturday.

The Scandia will leave about the middle of next week with the recruits for the various regiments.

The Alliance, which will carry about 40 of the First New York volunteers will arrive late this evening. Men will be put to work immediately and in another week she will be ready to leave.

Nothing has yet reached army headquarters about the purchase of the transports Atchison and Tartar. The government official, however, at Vancouver may have received word to purchase them.

Dear Madam:

Your grocer is authorized to pay you back your money if you don't like *Schilling's Best* baking powder.

No questions asked.

San Francisco, A Schilling & Company

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SOME RESULTS OF THE WAR

A New Department Created.

Old Style Monitors to be Broken Up.

Naval Promotions Resulting From the Recent Victories—Reinforcements for Merritt.

LONDON, August 11.—The Washington correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Spain's acceptance of the American peace conditions was so equivocal that President McKinley determined to compel assent to a protocol, fixing definite terms, and the answer given to M. Cambon practically amounted to an ultimatum.

It is understood that unless the protocol is signed immediately all negotiations will be suspended and the war vigorously continued. The United States will not abate its terms by an inta.

NO TIME TO BE LOST.

LONDON, August 11.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

A delegation of the Philippine Junta has informed United States Consul Wildman here that certain officers of the Japanese cruisers Metsushima and Takasago, which have since gone from Manila, had a conference with the Junta last Saturday, in the course of which they asserted that they were authorized by the Japanese government to offer to supply General Aguinaldo with arms and ammunition gratis in the event of America abandoning the Philippines and the insurgents wishing to fight for independence.

The Junta did not reply to the offer and the Japanese will repeat it to General Aguinaldo on their arrival at Manila.

General Merritt will defer his final move until the arrival of the Monadnock at Manila bay. As he cannot rely on the insurgents, he wishes to have troops enough to police the city, for it is feared there will be trouble with Aguinaldo.

DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The department of the army to be known as the department of Santiago was created today. Major General Henry W. Lawton is assigned to its command. Brigadier General Wood will continue in command of Santiago city. General Shafter returns to this country with the Fifth corps. He will be in command until he departs.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

LONDON, August 11.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

The suggestion that the cabinet ought to resign finds little favor among those having the country's interest at heart. It emanates from the parliamentary free lances, who are anxious to enjoy the sweets of office, but it possesses only a small following in the chamber of deputies.

The Carlist negotiation seems suspended for the moment, and the best authorities are convinced that there will be no rising until peace is concluded."

OLD STYLE MONITORS.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The naval officers have made up their minds that peace is at hand and are planning for a reduction of the naval establishment to a peace basis. The first step to be taken will be the retirement of the monitors from active service. They are uncomfortable craft and afford little opportunity for general training.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Another matter is the promotions to be accorded officers who have distinguished themselves during the hostilities. A step was made in this direction today by the submission to the President of the recommendations by the secretary of the navy for the advancement of all the officers of Sampson's fleet who distinguished themselves. It was announced some time ago that a board would be appointed to decide on all promotions to be recommended, but for some reason this plan seems to have been abandoned, so far as some of the chief officers were concerned.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MERRITT.

General Merritt's force in the Philippines is to be increased by the 7000 troops now at San Francisco, which will be sent as soon as transports can be obtained. Secretary Alger said today that 2000 troops would sail at once. The department has not sufficient transports at hand to convey the remaining 5000 at present, but the secretary says that with those already arrived and on the sea, together with the 2000 which are to leave San Francisco at once, General Merritt will have a force of 18,000 men and there will be no hurry for the embarkation of the remaining troops. The department has had an offer of two ships to transport the troops, but considered the price asked excessive and it is probable the return of the transports that first went to Manila will be awaited. The secretary today cabled General Merritt, asking him when it was expected that the transports would return to San Francisco, and if they are likely to reach that point within three weeks, their return will be awaited, as it will take at least that length of time to get new transports in readiness to carry troops.

SEATTLE, August 10.—Carl Werner, head engineer of the German fleet at Manila, who has arrived from the Orient, interviewed here, said:

"There will be no German interference. The ships we sent to Manila to coal. Seven German ships are now there. The priests, nuns and Chinese are fleeing from the Philippines. The Chinese and nuns are going to Amery and the priests to Dagupan, the Spanish stronghold.

"A hundred and fifty rebels captured the town of Chaoyang. The soldiers fed the rebels, burned the town and marched out to Chinese music. The rebels are retreating before the government troops. The death rate from pestilence in Seoul is awful. On one day, the 16th of July, there were 1410 cases and deaths.

"There were terrible riots in Bombay because of the plague.

"All Corea is excited because the German consul, Krein, slapped the minister of foreign affairs, Kin Whan, in the face with his unread letter and punched him in the chest. Corea demands quick vengeance.

There are widespread riots in Szechaum and a strong anti-foreign tendency. All the English, French and American missions were attacked and many Christians were killed. A priest, Pere Fleury, was carried into captivity by the brigand, Su Manzu. The French mission offers 6000 teals ransom. The Protestant and Roman Catholic missions were destroyed in the towns of Pellen and Leechman. They were destroyed by the rebels. Seven thousand more troops left Canton in a hopeless attempt to suppress the rebellion. The Chinese admiral is preparing a fleet against the rebels.

"There are serious riots in Shanghai. The French authorities took vigorouse action and killed 20 natives, which quieted the rest.

"Business was suspended and the foreign residents were terrorized. Thirteen Japanese papers gave the opinion that the United States should annex the Philippine Islands without interference by the powers, saying that Japan could trust the United States to do the fair thing.

SHIPPED AWAY.

Total's Soldiers Rapidly Leaving Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 10, 11 a. m.—The Spanish hospital ship Alicante sailed for Spain today with 1000 sick Spanish soldiers on board.

The Spanish steamer Isle de Luzon arrived here this morning and will take 2136 Spanish soldiers. She has bed capacity for 230 sick.

The St. Louis sails north today with the Ninth and Tenth infantry.

The St. Paul is expected to be the next transport to leave with American troops.

Big Fire at Susanville.

SUSANVILLE, Cal., Aug. 10.—A fire which started in the Masonic Temple last night completely destroyed that structure and its contents, entailing a loss of about $30,000.

The banquet room of the temple had been lighted for a dance when one of the chandeliers composed of five oil lamps fell with a crash. An alarm was sounded and a volunteer force responded, but the fire aparatus was in such poor repair that it was almost useless. The firemen managed to confine the flames to the temple building, however, in spite of the fact that a high wind was blowing. The United States Land Office suffered considerable, many valuable records and all official plats being lost. The tract will almost cover the loss.

WHEAT OPTIONS.

September Closes Half a Cent Higher.

CHICAGO, August 11.—Instead of showing deterioration in the condition of the crop of spring wheat during the month, as expected, the government crop report made an improvement of 1.5 points. That caused the price of September to drop ¾c under yesterday's close, opening trades being at 65¾c to 65c. After this expression of bearish feeling, the market commenced to mend a little the receipts at various western markets indicating that no increase in the movement had yet set in. The aggregate at the principal primary markets was 380,500 bushels, against 507,000 bushels the year before.

This striking deficiency together with an eager demand for the shipping parcels worked the price of September up to 65⅝c. It was reported from Kansas City that No. 2 hard was up 4 cents a bushel there as there appeared a probability of another decrease in the visible, the market became very strong after many changes of front. December was depressed from beginning to end and wound up ¼c lower for the day. September closed ½c higher.

Corn was influenced by the government report showing only 3.5 reduction in condition.

Oats followed the other grains, closing unchanged to ⅛c down.

Provisions started weak with corn. A good cash demand later however, turned the market strong. Pork left off unchanged, lard gained 2½@5c and ribs 2½c.

Woodbridge Canal Sold.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—The Woodbridge Canal and Irrigation Company's property in the San Joaquin valley, was finally sold today in the United States Circuit court by Judge Morrow, the purchaser being the Bank of California, its bid of $21,000 being accepted by the judge.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO

A Colonial Government Suggested.

Canada Cited as a Good Example.

President McKinley Already Engaged in Considering the Best Plan of Administration.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Plans for the temporary government of Cuba and the territor which will be acquired from Spain as a result of the war are now under serious consideration by the President and members of the cabinet. Porto Itico as an actual acquisition to the territory of the United States will be placed in charge of a military governor who will exercise a supervisory control of all the functions of government to vote for whoever he pleases to represent under the direction of the President until Congress shall determine upon a permanent form of government for the islands.

The President under the constitution has no authority to go beyond this preliminary or temporary stage of the establishment of any system of governmental control, and although it is altogether probable that in his message to congress on the subject he will exercise his constitutional privilege of making recommendations, upon Congress alone will devolve the responsibility and duty of determining the character of the political relations which Porto Rico shall permanently bear to the United States.

There are reasons why the President himself favors a colonial form of government and this view is shared by members of the cabinet. Canada is noted as being a model colonial government, satisfactory alike to the majority of its people and to the mother country. This system, however, it is believed, can be put into operation only after the lapse of a considerable period and after the people have demonstrated satisfactorily their ability to govern themselves, intelligently, in all local matters.

Upon the evacuation of Cuba it is believed to be the intention of the President to establish for the whole island a temporary military government; similar to that now in operation at Santiago. When order has been fully restored and the people have settled down to their peaceful occupations, it is believed to be the view of the President that a convention of the representatives of the people should be called to vote on the question of a form of government for the island. The presence of the army of the United States would be a guarantee that every citizen who would subscribe to an oath by himself to support whatver form of government that would be decided upon, should have the unquestioned right to vote for whoever he pleases to represent him at the convention. The action of this body, would, however, have to be submitted to the United States for approval or disapproval.

It is pointed out that this convention of representatives of the whole people in the free exercise of their choice might express a wish to become a colonial dependency of the United States, or might favor a Republican form of government or possibly a majority might ask to be annexed to the United States. In any of these contingencies, it is believed that their wish would meet the approval of the President and his advisors.

Hold-Up on the Burlington.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 11.—The southbound Burlington exposition flyer was held up two miles north of the city at 9 o'clock tonight by five men all well armed, who rolled the Adams express company's safe out of the express car and attempted to haul it away. They abandoned that task soon after without getting any money. The safe was recovered two hours after the hold up and had not been opened. Engineer William Cardner obeyed the signal to stop and one of the robbers cut loose the engine, running it down the track two hundred yards. Conductor William Heaton was ordered by the robbers aboard the smoker and remained there. Fifteen shots were fired to terrorize the passengers. No attempt was made by the robbers to enter the coaches.

Though the railroad and express men here state that the robbers secured nothing, it is reported that considerable booty was secured.

The Cerruti Affair.

ROME, August 11.—A semi-official denial has been issued of the version of the Colombian affair, which says that Italy informed the United States that if Columbia had not paid a million pesetas by August 13th, Admiral Candiana would bombard Cartagena. The Italian government's statement is that its action is limited to a formal instance upon the execution of the whole of President Cleveland's award in the Cerruti case.

Troops for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—Company E and half of Company D of the First embarked today on the steamer Mariposa as passengers for Honolulu where they will report to Colonel Barber. The detachment numbers 154, under Captain Prickard. The Mariposa will probably sail some time tonight. Her sailing depends upon the arrival of the English mails.

The editor of the Evans City (Pa.) Globe, writes: "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

EVERYTHING IS ARRANGED

Peace Preliminaries to Be Signed.

The Spanish Government Notifies M. Cambon.

Preparations for the Capture of Manila and San Juan de Porto Rico.

MADRID, August 11.—10 p.m.—The government has received the protocol and the cabinet council reported at 8.30 p.m., having approved it. The government will wire M. Cambon tonight, empowering him to sign the preliminaries of peace.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The Associated Press bulletin from Madrid announcing that the Spanish cabinet had approved the peace protocol and that the French embassador would receive instructions to sign it was very gratifying to the administration, but it was expected that would be the course of the Spanish government. It is confidently expected that the signatures will be affixed to this document tomorrow and immediately thereafter both governments will begin carrying out its provisions. The first will be the cessation of hostilities, followed immediately by the occupation of Manila by General Merritt and the United States troops under his command; the occupation of San Juan by General Miles and the evacuation of that island by the Spanish forces.

It is believed that there will be delay in the evacuation of Havana, Matanzas and other Spanish strongholds in Cuba as some difficulties are anticipated in arranging for a proper form of government of Cuba and because there is no desire to hurry American troops into the island at the present time; the preference being to wait for cooler weather.

The near approach of the signing of the protocol has required the discussion of the personnel of the commission. There is good authority for the statement that Secretary Day will be at the head of the commission and that two United States senators will be members of it. Senator Allen of Ohio and Senator Gorman of Maryland have been prominently mentioned for places on the commission and it is known that they have been under consideration by the President.

It is not believed by members of the administration that the committee can complete its work in time to cause an extra session of congress to consider legislation which the treaty of peace will necessitate, although there is a prospect that an extra session of the senate might be called in November to consider the treaty of peace.

Up to the hour of midnight the President had received no official communication as to the action of the Spanish government, but is was stated by those who saw him tonight that he was very expectant that this was the last day of the war.

The French embassy has as yet received no communication from Madrid authorizing M. Cambon to sign the protocol, but the secretaries of the embassy left orders on retiring to be called if any message was received and it will be immediately translated.

TWO CABINET COUNCILS.

MADRID, August 11.—10.30 p.m.—The day has been diplomatically one of the busiest since the outbreak of the war. There have been two cabinet councils, in addition to various diplomatic conferences.

Though the text of the protocol was not received until the evening was well advanced, the government had made itself fully acquainted with its contents through Paris.

The matter was practically settled, as already cabled, at the cabinet meeting this afternoon and the receipt of the actual document therefore, only required a meeting of the cabinet for a formal acceptance.

Ministers adhere to the statement that the protocol contains no modification of the original terms, but only new suggestions.

They expect it will be signed at Washington tomorrow (Friday) and that a suspension of hostilities will be announced.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, assured the correspondent of the Associated Press that the negotiations for the peace treaty will take place in Paris, but he says the commissioners have not yet been appointed.

The terms of the protocol will not be published until the instrument has been signed.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The interest in government circles centered today in the press dispatches from Madrid, as the first news of the decision of the Spanish government would be made public there, and there was no likelihood of anything being known officially in Washington during the day as to Spain's decision respecting signatures to the peace protocol. After the close of office hours Secretary Day drove over to the White House and had a half hour's conference with the President. He stated that no further word had been received from Embassador Cambon, but admitted that he expected a call from that gentleman tomorrow. Certain members of the cabinet expressed the opinion that the President would have some news for that body when it meets tomorrow, which was construed into an intimation that the embassadors' call probably would be made in the morning.

Officials show no loss of confidence in their original opinion that the Spanish government will authorize M. Cambon to sign the protocol just as it was transmitted from Washington to Madrid last evening. The naval war board, led by Acting Secretary Allen called on Judge Day about noon. It is believed their purpose was to impress on the secretary the importance of making the surrender of important strategic points at the entrance of harbors, such as Morro Castle, at the Havana harbor, a condition for the cessation of hostilities. It is questionable, however, whether it is not now too late to amend the protocol in its substance as proposed by the war board.

As a matter of fact General Miles seems to be pressing forward with the greatest energy and a cablegram from him late in the afternoon reported the forward movement of General Schwam, in charge of one of the divisions of the American army and the ensuing skirmish. Ernest's brigade is also advancing rapidly along the road to Aibonita, and what made Miles describe as a very important capture at Caimo. Merritt is undoubtedly pursuing his campaign in Luzon. It is said positively that he is under no restraining order from the war department, but that it is left entirely to his own discretion when and how to attack Manila.

Inasmuch as it has been reported from Cavite that he was simply awaiting the arrival there of the double turreted monitor Monadnock, it is presumed this attack will soon follow, if it has not already been made, according to the calculation of the navy department, as the Monadnock is about due now at Cavite. While not quite clear as to General Merritt's purpose in deferring his attack until the vessel arrives, it is the opinion of the military officials that his plan is to plant the two monitors, Monterey and Monadnock, directly within range of the Manila batteries and if a demand of surrender is refused, to batter down these defenses. Only fully armored vessels can be safely employed on such work, hence the delay in waiting for the arrival of the Monadnock.

The ordnance department of the army has succeeded at last in securing a smokeless powder adapted for use in the Springfield rifles, with which nearly all the volunteer troops are armed. The powder used with the small bore and repeating rifles was too powerful and a special powder had to be procured. This is now coming in from the manufacturers and being turned into fixed ammunition in such quantities as to warrant the belief that even should the war continue our soldiers would not again be exposed to the danger encountered at the battle of El Caney, through the betrayal of their presence by the blinding smoke of the Springfields.

M. B. Harris yesterday filed his oath as notary public.



We Sell Ducks

And bullie the King of Heavenly Bodies. THE SUN, with the aid of our awnings. In this climate that big lump of fire will bake you well done if you do not get under cover.

Talking about the duck business, while we do not handle the so-called fowl, except petrified decoys, we are certainly headquarters for tents and awnings of all styles and colors, and everybody knows our prices are the lowest on any proposition.

We carry anything in the category of human events made out of duck from a circus tent down to a camp stool.

Either get a tent and live to the hills or else decorate your bake ovens with an awning.

A nice awning and a bucket of ice water will bring about Arctic ocean results. Wake up people and don't allow yourself to roast.

W. PARKER LYON & CO.

Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa st.

The nickel-in-the-slot machines are still inevidence, and we have heard of no steps towards suppressing them. It is time something was done.

Spain is so delighted with her bargain in getting the Santiago troops sent home free that she is reported to be negotiating to get the entire Cuban army sent home in the same way. It is thus that the free pass appetite "grows by what it feeds on."

Americans who get themselves up in sashes and gorgeous regalia, and address each other as "exalted patriarch" or "eminent knight" have little room to complain of Aguinaldo's tasseled stick and gold whistle. It is a little weakness we all share, only it takes different forms.

Spain seems to be emulating the example of China, which beheaded its defeated generals, though their defeat was largely due to the incompetency of the home government. General Toral is to be court martialed for the surrender of Santiago, and General San Martin is said to be in danger of execution for surrendering Ponce without resistance. Evidently it is not republics alone which are ungrateful.

Evidently Spain was ripe for peace. Senor Sagasta is very properly endeavoring to get the consent of the various party leaders in advance, and is having some success, but the notable feature is that there is no threat of revolution anywhere if the conditions of peace are accepted. If the reuniter problems growing out of the war are as easily settled as the more immediate problems have been, it will be good fortune beyond expectation.

The San Francisco Call has a cannon mounted in its tower, and has been firing salutes to the incoming and outgoing troops. Now comes the Examiner and sets up a steam siren and announces that it is prepared to more than duplicate any noise its contemporary may make. No one ever doubted the ability of either of them in that line, and they need not be at such pains to demonstrate it. Let them load their batteries with solid shot and bombard each other in earnest, if they are desirous of a genuine sensation.

Sagasta will attempt to make the United States or Cuba shoulder the Cuban debt, on the ground that the precedents are that debts are transferred with territory. True enough, but there are debts and debts. The enormous debt assessed upon Cuba is simply a monument of oppression. None of it has been contracted by the Cubans, or expended for their benefit, nor has there ever been any prospect that it would be paid except at the cost of further oppression. From the beginning of the war it has been understood that this debt would never be paid by anybody. The question is not who shall pay it, but who shall take the responsibility of repudiating it. We may be sure that our government will not permit Spain to evade that responsibility.

One of the most important tasks devolving on the coming state convention will be the nomination of two candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court. Both the present incumbents are residents of Sacramento, and it is hardly to be expected that both will be renominated. Besides, it seems only fair that one of the candidates shall come from the southern part of the state, or at least from the irrigated regions, not for the sake of geographical distribution of patronage, for a position on the Supreme Court should be above such considerations, but because the problems coming up from these regions have a character of their own, and can be better settled if one of the judges is acquainted with them from experience.

Of southern candidates, the natural preference of Fresno delegates would be for Judge Lucien Shaw, now one of the Superior Judges of Los Angeles, who is well and favorably known here, but it does not seem likely that Judge Shaw's name will be presented to the convention. The other candidates most prominently mentioned are Judge Williams of Ventura and Judge W. H. Clark of Los Angeles. Either of these would make a good judge, but Judge Clark seems to have the strongest following, and is likely to be the nominee.

Shanahan has accepted the nomination for Governor tendered him by the simon pure Populists. Shortly after his nomination interested parties spread the rumor that the tall Sycamore of Shasta would not be able to withstand the pressure that would be brought to bear upon him to induce him to decline to run, but his letter of acceptance puts an end to all such talk. The Populist gubernatorial candidate will undoubtedly make a lively campaign for he is both vocal and energetic There is some question, however, as to the status of the middle-of-the road ticket that the party leaders will do well to have settled.

As soon as Spain and the United States have closed their little real estate transaction the latter government should send a few of its warships to Constantinople on a collection trip. Turkey owes a few hundred thousand dollars to American citizens in Asia Minor for losses they sustained during the Armenian massacres, but on Friday last, in reply to the American demand for the payment of the indebtedness, Turkey repudiated all responsibility for the losses. Perhaps the threat of a Turkey shoot would put the "Great Assassin" in a more complying frame of mind.

Within the past few weeks three prisoners have escaped from the courthouse yard while working as "trusties." We do not know that any one is to blame, but the fact that there is a risk of such escapes gives strength to the contention of Sheriff Scott that the overseer of the prisoners in the park should be directly responsible to him.

The breach between the Democratic factions in San Francisco is deep enough in which to bury the fusionists out of sight.

METHODS OF COLONIZATION

A good deal has been said about the ability of the English as colonizers, yet it is doubtful if they have been any more successful in this line than the Dutch. Though the area of the Netherlands is only 12,648 square miles and their population about 5,000,000, the area of the Dutch colonial possessions is 783,000 square miles, with a population of 34,000,000. Holland has a particularly valuable colony in the island of Java, the civil government of which is conducted on principles of liberty, peace and progress. The net annual revenue of the colony is about $14,000,000, after paying its expenses, including the maintenance of an army of 26,000 men called into service to repress piracy and brigandage. This is certainly a fine showing and indicates high administrative ability.

Some interesting light is thrown upon Dutch colonial methods by a subject of the Netherlands government, who gave the subjoined information to United States Consul Skinner, stationed at Marseilles, who in turn transmitted it to the state department. In view of the fact that this government will soon have a colony or two to look after, the methods of other governments that have had long experience in colonizing should have a peculiar interest for us. Consul Skinner's informant said:

We Dutchman in Java move like a drop of oil—very, very slowly, but all the time moving—and by and by, when something is accomplished, it has come about so gradually that nobody knows how it happened. We pay the native priests, we support a large native police force, and we rule by the hands and mouths of the natives; but all the time we have our own people on guard, and no important move is made without our consent. Thus the people and their chiefs are contented and happy, and we keep them so by maintaining a condition more favorable than they could hope to maintain themselves. We encourage a healthy morale by permitting native and European soldiery to marry and live together in families, and we never send a Dutch official to the colonies unless he is endowed with qualities likely to improve the condition of things. All our officials must work; and work hard. The improved condition of the natives over their fellows elsewhere shows what can be done. Eventually the entire colony will be ripe for similar government.

The profitable side of the account is traceable to the operations of the Netherlands Trading Company, which is only another name for the Dutch government. This company actually plants crops, manufactures and sells on land held by the government. The government at home operates as a planter and merchant, and its immense net income is the product of legitimate toil and enterprise, and not of burdensome taxation. We succeed among strange people because we do more for them than they can do for themselves, and any other scheme of colonization is bound to end in failure.

There is much wisdom in the foregoing, and it is clear that such methods of administering a colony could not well help resulting in a great degree of success. The task of this government in Porto Rico will be an easier one than Holland had in Java, but even then it will tax the ability of our statesmen to the utmost to avoid serious mistakes. It is our opinion that the Americans will turn out good colonizers and that while we may make bad blunders in the beginning, owing to our inexperience, we shall in the end meet with great success. The most of our trouble is likely to arise from a disregard of that excellent old proverb, "Make haste slowly." We must not give our new brethren American political, commercial and industrial methods in too big doses. Wherever it will work no harm our methods should supersede theirs gradually. Judging from the temper of the people of Porto Rico and the manner in which our troops have been received by the non-combatants they will become apt pupils, and if this conclusion should be justified by their subsequent conduct our task will be materially lightened. In the Philippines, however, if we retain those islands, we shall have much harder work, and the outcome there will be the true test of our ability as colonizers. We are confident of a favorable outcome, however, especially if we act upon the generalization of the Dutchman before quoted that to succeed among strange people we must do more for them than they can do for themselves.

We are properly shocked at the revelations of Mr. Terah Hooley as to the methods used by English promoters to secure the use of titled names as directors or sponsors of their companies, but we should not forget that a milder form of the same offense is common in all countries, and regarded by most people as perfectly legitimate. There is no man of public position or large reputation who is not frequently offered sinecure positions as director or titular president of corporations which are willing to give him stock or salary for the use of his name. Up to a certain limit this may be legitimate enough; beyond that limit it is certainly illegitimate; the trouble is to draw the line.

More stories are being told of General Shafter's alleged incompetency, and as if that were not enough he is also being accused of lacking courtesy. Is it not possible that the General's lack of suavity has given rise to the other charge? To be sure there are some features of the Santiago campaign that require explanation, but we should not attach too much weight to the criticisms of correspondents whom "Pecos Bills" gruff way may have offended. Let us wait till we hear from the military experts before we come to a decision.

We are glad that the Democrats of the Eighth Alabama district have decided to re-nominate General Joe Wheeler for Congress. He gave up his seat in that body to fight for his country and has greatly distinguished himself on the field of battle. The Democrats honor themselves by honoring him.

The "Ole Bills" don't like the way the Democratic bosses have mixed up things with the Populists, and as the "Ole Bulls" have a pretty strong backing in the party there is going to be trouble when the Democratic state convention meets.

A MERE MAKESHIFT.

The crude conception of forestry entertained by many people finds an excellent illustration in the following extract from an article on the subject that appeared recently in the Los Angeles Herald:

The force effective of the regular army has been increased to 61,000, and what to do with it will soon be a problem. What nobler mission than to surround the forest reserves and guard what is left of them? That would be an inspired undertaking compared with the usually imposed task of garrisoning forts and stockades in the desert and shooting at jackrabbits on the mesas. It is not clear how such calamities as that recorded in our last issue—the denuding of timber of an area of fifteen miles square, and comprising a portion of the watershed upon which this and other cities rely for supplies—can be prevented. A military post should be established near Los Angeles, and the troops assigned to the duty of protecting Southern California forests. The movement should take shape before congress meets again.

Of course patrolling the government reservations and parks is very well as far as it goes, but there must be accomplished a good deal besides this before the question of how to save our forest is satisfactorily settled. Sylviculture is an almost unknown science in this country, and not until general interest in the subject has been aroused can we hope for the adoption of an effective method of forest preservation. Feeble efforts in this direction have been made in some states, among them California; but a commission of three men, most of whom know much more about political timber than about forest timber, should not be expected to do the work that in European countries is looked after by an army of men specially trained for the purpose.

There is much more in forestry than keeping a watchful eye on the "careless camper." Besides being patrolled in order to prevent trespassers from injuring the trees or stealing wood, the growth of trees must be watched. Those that have matured must be cut down and disposed of and to replace them others must be planted. The trees are also closely examined for diseases, and where the conditions are not what they should be to enable the trees to make the best growth everything is done to improve them. It will be seen at once what great labor is involved in all this, but to give an adequate idea of the amount and character of the work that must be done to preserve our forests would require more space than is at the command of a daily paper.

Our intention in this article was merely to show the absurdity of the belief so widely entertained that all that is necessary to preserve our forests is to have them patrolled by United States troops. The employment of soldiers for this purpose is the veriest makeshift, and they would be much better occupied if they were required to give the whole of their time to the duties that pertain to a soldier's life. It would be economy to hire others to do the patrolling, for the soldiers could then put in their time to much better advantage in studying the art of war. The relation between forests and soldiers is not as close as our esteemed Los Angeles contemporary seems to think.

Colonel Roosevelt has already been snubbed by Secretary Alger for his unmilitary letter, in which he spoke of a certain number of regular troops and rough riders as the equal of a larger number of state troops. The opinion expressed was probably correct, but it was unmilitary for a subordinate officer to express an opinion upon a matter belonging to his superior officers. "Teddy" is likely to get himself into still more trouble if it turns out that the "round robin" letter in regard to the condition of our army at Santiago was given out by him. His actions in both cases were wrong from the military even if right from the civilian standpoint. As a soldier, the leader of the rough riders may have to suffer for his indiscretion, but he is not a man who is easily squelched, and as a civilian, after the war is over, he is likely to make his side heard.

According to the Examiner the peace commission will probably be composed on the American side, of ex-President Harrison, Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign affairs, and ex-Secretary Olney. This would make a commission very strong in individual ability, and of undoubted Americanism. On the question of the Philippines it would be seen evenly divided as a commission of three could well be. Senator Davis is strongly in favor of their retention, Mr. Olney is probably opposed to it, and the ex-President occupies a middle ground, unless his views have recently changed. A commission so divided would seem to be better adapted to determining what should be done with the Philippines than to getting it done with Spain's consent.

The Tacoma Ledger wants the next troops for the Philippines sent by way of Tacoma, basing its argument largely on the complaints as to the condition of Camp Merritt. Probably it is too late for the argument to be effective, but it is another reminder that the northern cities are dangerous rivals. They got the bulk of the Klondike trade, through the short-sighted policy of the Southern Pacific, and now somebody's blunder gives them a plausible pretext for bidding for the army patronage.

If the Populists weren't so enamored of the "good thing" they got in the fusion deal they would resent the way Maguire is treating them. It is three weeks since they nominated him for Governor, yet he has failed to notify them whether he will accept the nomination or not. It is rumored that it is his intention to ascertain the attitude of the Democratic bosses before making known his decision to the Populists, and it must be admitted that the rumor appears to have some foundation. Such dilly-dallying as Mr. Maguire seems to be guilty of is unworthy of so good and great a man. A friend should take him aside and whisper some salutary counsel in his ear.

A DEFUNCT PARTY.

For two years it has been a question of doubt whether the Democratic party was dead or in a state of suspended animation. That it was one or the other has been patent to every observer. To be sure, a certain political organization claiming the name of Democracy, supported William J. Bryan for President, and the candidate and his party made considerable noise and received many votes. But no one with any historical sense could call this party the Democratic party. In principles and in leadership it was Populistic. Every bond connecting it with the ancient traditions of Democracy had been cut loose, and it had been repudiated by its own best leaders.

However, the party thus calling itself Democratic was far from dead; it had members, enthusiasm, and some definite principles; only they were not Democratic. There was still hope that the old spirit would revive and animate the new body. That hope seems now to be gone. The old issues are settled, and there is no Democratic side to the new ones. Some Democrats still believe in free trade, and some platforms may still declare for it, but no Democratic congress would pass anything but a protectionist bill, and the Democratic congressman form this district, a free-trader on principle, is obliged to claim that he supported a protective tariff on our own products, in order to retain the support of his party.

The silver question is rapidly approaching the same point. The theoretical arguments for free silver, like those for free trade, still remain, and there are those who believe in them, but the great popular movement for free silver as a cure for pressing ills has subsided, partly by reason of the abatement of the ills, and partly because the abundance of gold now makes it obvious that free silver is not the only remedy needed.

There remain the issues growing out of the war, and out of these many have hoped to see rise a regenerated Democratic party. A policy of territorial expansion is against every principle of strict constitutional construction and limited scope of government, of which the Democratic party is the historic embodiment. But Democratic or Republican, constitutional or unconstitutional, it is a popular policy this year, and opposition to it will not gain votes. Therefore the Democrats will not oppose it, and it is given out that in the Missouri state convention this week, in which the keynote of the campaign is to be sounded, the plan is to go even further than the Republicans in advocating a radical policy of expansion.

In two or three more years, when the difficulties growing out of our colonial problems become apparent—and strongly as we favor facing these problems, we cannot deny that the difficulties will be very real—an opposition party would have its opportunity, and might win a temporary victory, the only sort of victory a negative party like the Democratic can hope for. But, unable to see beyond the present, the party has devoted itself to the scramble for this year's votes, which it ought to know it cannot get on any issue, and has thereby deprived itself of its only excuse for permanent existence. It has signed its own death warrant.

Pour Democracy!

PHILIPPINES STILL OPEN.

Certain opposition journals have sought to give the impression that the President, by leaving the Philippine question open, while refusing discussion on the other vital issues of the war, was merely resorting to a graceful diplomatic method of giving up the Philippines. Of course nothing of the sort is involved in the conditions of peace, and quite the contrary is implied in the active preparations for armed occupation still going on. Only yesterday a shipload of horses and mules started on a voyage to Manila which will take sixty days, and additional troops are still being hurried forward.

It is evident that the President expects to assume an active responsibility in determining what shall be the future government of the Philippines, but he does not care to commit this government in advance to any particular determination, in the absence of all the information on which such a determination must be based. When the peace commission finally faces the problem, the same conditions that have pointed to our inability to let go of the islands will still exist. We cannot give them to any other nation, independence will be seen to be impossible, and we cannot give any part of them back to Spain without a substantial guarantee of a modern, civilized government. Spain's promise will not be a sufficient guarantee, and some means will have to be devised whereby we can enforce the carrying out of the promised reforms. This will involve a substantial protectorate even over any Spanish parts of the islands, and, if Spain would undertake to regain control of the people under such a protectorate, which is unlikely, it would still be probable that the final sovereignty would fall to us.

Meantime we are in the fortunate diplomatic position of having precluded foreign interference, and of having smoothed the way to peace in Spain without internal difficulties.

San Francisco is making the "poor mouth" in anticipation of an increase in its assessment by the State Board of Equalization. Last year the newspapers of the metropolis bulldozed the board into allowing the city's assessment to remain at the Assessor's figures, but it is to be hoped that the members of the board will display more backbone this year. It is the general opinion in the interior that San Francisco property is greatly under-assessed.

If General Barnes enters the contest for the Senatorship, as it is reported, he will make it very interesting for the other candidates. He is a first-class campaigner and has the advantage of being known from Siskiyou to San Diego. How the other fellows will have to hustle!

ELECTRICITY ON THE COAST

In spite of the pessimism engendered by the discouraging experience of this year, there is every indication that the production of electrical energy by the water-power in the mountains will continue to be an important factor in the development of the resources of the Pacific coast. It is just announced that Tacoma and Seattle are to be supplied with light and power from a plant capable ultimately of developing 100,000 horse-power. The Fresno company is increasing its capacity and other companies are sure to be established or enlarged.

It is quite evident that there is water enough in the mountains, if it were stored in proper reservoirs, to run all the plants to full capacity even in a year like the present, to say nothing of the ordinary years, on which ordinary business calculations must be based. The building of reservoirs is simply a question of business. They will unquestionably be built whenever and wherever they are necessary to furnish the power which established industries require. We understand in the case of our own plant, that sufficient reservoirs have already been built for the power now required, but they were not completed in time to be of use this year.

The relation of this source of power to the newly developing commerce of the Orient is close and important. The oriental peoples produce enough food and raw materials for themselves. What they will buy, for some time, will be chiefly manufactured articles. A large part of this trade will go to California and the Pacific coast generally if we can supply its demands. It will take manufactures to do this, and, as we have no cheap fuel, a large part of the manufacturing must be done by electricity.

The tendency of manufacturing elsewhere is to crowd into the centers of trade, which are built up at the expense of other communities. But in California the centers of large trade will always be on the coast, while the power for manufactures is located in the interior. This is a condition for a more healthy and balanced growth than is elsewhere possible. It will also benefit agriculture by distributing more widely the benefits of a near home market for the products of diversified farming.

A WOODPECKER CAMPAIGN

The Watchman attempts to reply to the Republican's assertion that the Democratic party is dead by claiming that the principles on which the party was founded are permanent. That we concede, though we do not agree with our contemporary's somewhat vague generalizations as to what these principles are. The very point to our contention is that there are certain ancient principles which constitute true Democracy, but that the existing organization calling itself the Democratic party has departed from these principles and shows no signs of returning. The soul has departed from the body and this, we understand, constitutes death, even though the soul may yet live.

Still another sign of the decay which follows dissolution is the rapidly spreading movement for a "woodpecker campaign," that is, a campaign fought entirely on state issues. Such an attempt is a confession that the party has no national issues now living. This is the "off year," the year in which the opposition party always has the advantage in congressional elections. It is a year in which public interest is concentrated on national affairs to an extent unknown for a generation. If there ever was occasion for a political campaign on broad national lines, this is that occasion. That the Democratic party refuses to accept the opportunity is explained only by the reason we gave—that the old issues are settled and there is no Democratic side to the new ones.

San Jose is in open rebellion against the control of the school system of the city by Boss Rea, and the consequent demoralization of the schools. San Francisco, with the apathy characteristic of larger cities, is confining itself to vigorous newspaper protest, but the evil is no less real there. Similar charges, but milder in degree, have been made in other cities of the state. It is sickening to think of the possible results of introducing the methods of ward politics into the public schools, but it is the natural sequel to the use of these methods in other public affairs. The only compensating hope is that the people will sooner revolt against attacks on the integrity of the school system than elsewhere.

The letter of acceptance of T. W. H. Shanahan, the nominee for Governor of the middle-of-the-road Populists, is a rather gingery document, as the following extract, referring to the action of the fusion Populists in nominating Maguire shows:

The nomination in manner and form attempted to be made by the fusionists is an insult to the People's Party and an insufferable attempted imposition on the Democratic party, as, in effect, it declares that no member of the People's Party is worthy of the nomination for Governor, and that the Democratic party is too incompetent or too venal to be trusted in making a nomination, even on a fusion basis, for that office. If the fusionists of the late Sacramento convention prevail, they will have accomplished the unparalleled result of the nomination by a faction of pretended members of a political party, of a candidate for Governor from without the party, and of naming, without alternative, a candidate for Governor for another political party opposed to the party with which such faction pretended to affiliate.

This reveals briefly but clearly the absurd position in which the fusion Populists have placed themselves and the Democratic party by the nomination of Maguire. The former don't seem to mind it at all, but the Democrats are giving signs that they are beginning to realize its absurdity. It looks, though, as if they had gone too far to recede.

A. N. Buchanan is down from Sacramento.

The Stockton Mail takes the Coast Advocate to task, to the extent of half a column, reinforced by the "deadly parallel," for stealing one of the Mail's editorials. One might almost suspect that this was a new experience to the Mail. The Republican has become accustomed to seeing its ideas appropriated without credit, by a certain class of exchanges, and has long since ceased to pay attention to them.

The documents having to do with the real estate transfer from Spain to the United States won't have to have any revenue stamps pasted on them.

If it turns out that Captain Clarke of the Oregon must be permanently retired, we hope he will be retired with increased rank and the full pay of active service. The work he has done in the last few months is more than a sufficient accomplishment for a lifetime.

Only seven more days are left in which to register. Let every voter who wishes his name to appear on the great register immediately visit the county clerk's office or waylay the special registration clerks in the different districts.

The patronage Populists are still waiting for Maguire's letter of acceptance, but there are signs that they are getting tired of singing "There's a letter in the candle, etc."

The fact that the government has decided to at once establish a coaling station at Pago Pago harbor, in the Samoan islands, proves that the reports that it had practically abandoned its interest in the islands were without foundation. It is also cumulative proof that the government has determined to make its influence felt in the far east and that it will demand a voice in the final adjustment of affairs in that part of the globe.

With the approach of peace, telegraphic news begins to regain its normal character. Murders, fires, accidents, strikes, new industries, notable deaths, political happenings, all these have been coming over the wires for a day or two in quite the old-fashioned way. It will be a little while before our appetites get accustomed to this less highly-spiced pabulum, but we will soon find it as interesting as ever.

FRESNO DROPPED

We're No Longer in the League.

Action by the Directors Last Night.

"Ex-Cons." Stand High With the Board—Umpire Sweeney Sustained.

On account of the trouble with Umpire Sweeney, Fresno has been dropped from the league. President Bert sent an ex-convict to this city to umpire the game, and when he robbed Fresno of it those who witnessed the steal expressed their opinion of the jailbird in rather forcible language. Sweney assaulted Mangerina, jumped his bail, and did other things becoming his former station in life.

The following Associated Press dispatch shows that the baseball managers sustained the ex-convict, believing him in preference to respectable witnesses:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—At a meeting of the Pacific Coast Baseball league tonight the trouble between Umpire Sweeney and the Fresno team was considered. After a full investigation the position of the umpire was sustained. It was decided to drop Fresno from the league and substitute a team from Watsonville in its place. The new nine is also to take the standing and percentage in the league previously held by the Fresnos.

Secretary Day May Retire.

NEW YORK, August 8.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

"In connection with the probable selection of Secretary Day as one of the peace commissioners it is stated that he will at an early date retire from the office of secretary of state and after concluding his labors as a member of the commission resume his practice of law in Canton. Although this is the first public announcement that Secretary Day intends to retire from public life, it has long been known to his intimate friends that when he accepted the portfolio he did so with the understanding that he would resign his office immediately after peace had been restored by Spain and the United States.

Jail Breakers Foiled.

TAMPA, August 8.—Early this morning a mob tried to rescue three negro teamsters of the regular army, incarcerated in the jail here. An armed guard ordered them to desist, but the mob opened fire on the jail. A volley was poured into the mob from the upper story of the jail and several shots took effect. The wounded were carried away by their comrades and the raid was unsuccessful.

Big Gathering of Indians.

WICHITA, August 8.—The largest gathering of full-blood Cherokee Indians ever held in the Indian territory is in session at Tucker Springs, Cherokee nation.

MARRIED.

McNEIL-MILES—In San Francisco, July 24, 1898, Joseph McNeil of Ceres, Stanislaus county and Miss Sadie Miles, formerly of Fresno.

BORN.

POLKINGHORN—On Elm avenue August 5, 1898, to the wife of E. Polkinghorn, a son.

KOPLAN—In San Francisco, August 5, 1898, to the wife of S. Koplan of this city, a daughter.

DIED.

AZHDERIAN—In Fresno, August 5, 1898, Cyrus Azhderian, a native of Turkey, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of the deceased in Clay's addition, on August 9th.

Fred Berry, the Klondike miner, is in town.

PEACE COMES VERY SLOWLY

Artful Dons Deal in Generalities.

The Reply Leaves Many Points Open.

President McKinley Has Not Yet Seen the Translation of the Cipher.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The reply of the Spanish government to the peace condition laid down by the United States was received by the French embassador, M. Cambon, shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon. The reply came in section, the dispatch first received giving only the opening passages of the Spanish reply. A few minutes later came a second section and they kept coming until interrupted by a procession of messengers until seven sections of the Spanish reply had been received at ten minutes to 4, when the last part was scheduled to arrive.

In the meantime the cipher experts were at work and by 4.30 o'clock they were abreast of all portions of the reply received up to that time, and there was a lull of some time pending the arrival of the concluding portions. It was thought that a thunder storm which swept over Washington about 4 o'clock, might have occasioned delay to the remainder. Pending the receipt of the complete reply no steps were taken to fix a time for a conference with the President as the time for that depended largely upon some of the features of the reply, and also upon the explicit instructions concerning the delivery of the answer which usually accompany a document of this solemn character.

Neither at the White House nor the state department was there any official knowledge that the reply had reached Washington and the usual office hours closed with no appointment made for a conference. There was felt to be little likelihood, even though the embassador received the complete reply and instructions that there would be a night conference at the White House for the purpose of presenting the document.

Pending the official delivery of the answer, speculation was rife as to its contents. There was little or no further doubt that the length of the reply meant that Spain had not given a simple and direct affirmative to the American conditions. It was evident that if the reply was an acceptance it was accompanied by discussion.

All vital points were believed to be conceded—the abandonment of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Ladrones and the establishment of a commission to pass upon questions relating to the Philippines. In the carrying out of this program, it was believed that Spain would seek to secure an understanding of many incidental points involved, some of them of considerable importance. For instance, some doubt was raised as to whether Spain's acceptance would be operative until referred to and ratified by the Spanish cortes, and it was understood that the reply might call attention to this condition. The same condition, it was pointed out, exists as to the United States, for a peace treaty requires the ratification of the senate to become operative.

In case Spain's answer discussed these incidental points, there promised to be wide latitude for controversy and delay unless the President and cabinet declined to enter the field of discussion.

Late in the afternoon the President received an indirect intimation that the Spanish reply would come to the French embassy. A cabinet officer who was with him at this time said on leaving:

"The information that has come from Madrid about the action of the Spanish cabinet indicates that the Spanish have accepted our terms in a general way, but leaves several questions open that we did not include in the terms submitted. The communication offering those terms was explicit, specifically stating such points as would be left open to further negotiations. We will stand on these terms."

The administration has not yet given serious consideration to the personnel of the peace commission, but it can be stated that no one not in accord with the President's present views as to the disposition of the Philippines will be appointed and Mr. McKinley favors keeping at least Manila harbor and bay and sufficient territory around it for its purpose and protection if not the whole of Luzon island. As to members of the cabinet as members of the commission, there are precedents for their appointment, notably the treaty of Ghent.

The concluding portion of the Spanish reply was received during the evening, but it was not until a late hour that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the embassador. No effort was made to communicate it to the United States government beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document had been received, but not disclosing its contents. It is probable that the reply will be delivered to the President before the cabinet meeting tomorrow, although no hour has been fixed. There is complete reticence in all quarters as to the text of the reply, but there is reason to believe it is not an unqualified acceptance of the American terms, but is framed on the theory of accepting the essentials and trusting to a hoped-for conciliatory spirit on the part of this government to moderate to some extent features which the Spanish government seems to regard as unessential.

His Marriage a Failure.

WEST NEWTON, Pa., August 8.—John Evans, an old man, shot and killed his wife at her home today and then attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. When the officers were notified Evans fled to the cellar where he fortified himself and all efforts to dislodge him have so far been fruitless. Evans has been separated from his wife for over a year and was intoxicated when he committed the murder.

Glad of the Chance.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 8.—The men of the Eighth Illinois infantry, colored, were paid today and later left for New York. They expect to arrive in New York Tuesday night and will take the steamer Yale direct to Santiago. The men were in fine spirits, all seemingly glad to get the chance to go to Santiago.

THE SOUP HOUSE

It is an Institution of the Democrats.

Made Necessary by the Poverty Resulting From Democratic Misrule.

"Please remember that the soup-houses in this country flourished while the McKinley tariff law was in force and effect."—Expositor.

And please remember, too, that under the McKinley administration and the operation of the Dingley tariff act there are no soup houses in evidence in this country to flourish, because the necessity for them does not exist as formerly.

The Expositor's squib is so absurd and misleading as to appeal only to blind prejudice and dense ignorance. It was not until Cleveland's second administration that free soup houses made their appearance in this country. It was fully a year and a half after Cleveland and a Democratic congress were inducted into office, viz: in the summer of 1894, that a free soup house became a necessity in Fresno, as elsewhere, to feed the hundreds of hungry men who were unable to obtain work. And a year later came the industrial army of strong men, weary and footsore, tramping through the country begging for food because they could find no work. Such a sight was never seen before and has not since been seen. This was not due to the McKinley tariff, for it had been repealed and the Wilson bill substituted in its stead.

There is not an intelligent and fair-minded citizen in this broad land who is not willing to admit that the McKinley tariff law did not have a fair test before the people were persuaded to elect a congress, a majority of the members of which were hostile to the measure thereby rendering its operation and effects less beneficial to the country at large than was otherwise to be expected by its adherents.

The facts are that under Cleveland's first administration, extending from March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1889, there was so much tinkering with the tariff in an effort to pass the Mills bill and to inaugurate as nearly as possible a free trade policy, that the business of the country became so unsettled that the people clamored for a change, and a Republican President and congress were elected. Under President Harrison's administration, after several months of time consumed in over-coming Democratic obstacles and opposition, that the McKinley act was passed. It was the best possible measure that could be agreed upon at the time owing to the conflicting interests of the various sections. Under this act the business of the country became much improved, but had not sufficiently recovered from the hard lines into which it had drifted through distrust caused by Democratic tariff tinkering to satisfy the too high hopes of many, before another congressional election came on, and the people were again persuaded that they had made a mistake, and were easily frightened into clamoring for another change. The result was that a Democratic congress was returned and began its usual assault on Republican tariff legislation.

This was continued until Cleveland was elected the second time as the great deliverer of the people, and the Democratic party was again placed in power. The Wilson tariff law was passed and the people had four years of Democratic tariff and Democratic rule. The history is so recent that it is still remembered by even the most careless observer of political events. Our country had approached almost to the verge of ruin, business was everywhere prostrated, thousands of citizens in every vocation became bankrupt, and poverty and hunger stalked abroad in this once prosperous land. We had experienced uninterrupted Democratic policy and tariff, but times had steadily grown worse and were still so growing. Some other cause than Republican policy and mismanagement must be assigned. Some one must be blamed. Then Democratic leaders all over the land rose up and charged the miscarriage of Democratic plans and theories to Grover Cleveland, the former apostle of reform and purity, who had been the idol of his party. But Cleveland only carried out Democratic policy, and the people were not to be fooled so easily again. A change was once more demanded, the Republican party again returned to power and a Republican tariff measure was substituted for the Democratic law.

The results of one year and a half of Republican administration are before the people. Notwithstanding the existence of war with a foreign power, reports from all over the country show that we have recovered much of our former prosperity, and they presage still greater improvement along the lines of industrial progress. He must indeed be dull who does not recognize the improved conditions. But it is useless to pursue this theme further. From all sections of the United States come naught but praise for the wise administration of the present, and expressions of confidence in its ability to deal successfully with the grave questions affecting our greatness as a nation and prosperity as a people. All signs indicate almost beyond the shadow of a doubt the election of a Republican majority in congress this fall, thus assuring a continuation of the present wise policy, which will enable our business institutions to adjust themselves to present conditions with some hope of permanency.

Surely there never was a time in the history of this country when wise heads and a wise policy were more needed to guide the ship of state than now and for several years to come. When the people have taken a view of past experience and counted the cost of experiment in governmental affairs they will more than likely retain in power the Republican party, the only party with a well-defined policy, the party of progress and the one that has always proven itself capable of meeting the demands of the times and dealing successfully with great and vital issues. When Republicans regard the political horizon, and take into account past and present conditions, and the uncertain and unreliable attitude of other political organizations with reference to some of the important issues, they have just cause to feel proud of their party, and should rally to its support with all the vigor of their American manhood.

H.F.C.

Rest for Shafter's Boys.

NEW YORK, August 8.—A dozen ambulances from the Red Cross Society have arrived at Montauk Point and Colonel Forward is going on with his preparations to provide for the care of the sick soldiers who are to arrive from Santiago. There may be trouble in obtaining ample supply of water. The work of driving the wells is progressing slowly. At present it looks as if the water works will be the main draw-back to the camp. When the works are completed, however, it is generally expected that there will be a supply of water for 20,000 troops as well as thousands of horses and mules.

COURTHOUSE PARK

A Stroller's Notes On a Hot Day.

The Wily Vidder and the Artful Hobo.

All Sorts and Conditions of Men and Women Seek Shade and Rest.

From Sunday's Daily.

A hot day in the courthouse park realizes in a certain sense the old adage that poverty makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows. All sorts and conditions of men and women are to be found beneath the umbrella trees and when the fruit season has fairly set in the raw material for a dozen or a score of good stories is easily available. But there are some purely local and domestic types that can almost always be found there during the dog days of July and August, and it is these local oddities that are especially interesting.

Prominent among them is the social reformer whose chief object is to show that though man may be "made to mourn," as Robbie Burns says, he was never made or meant to work. The long-haired and generally unkempt, uncombed and unwashed socialist, anarchist or walking delegate of the Knights of Rest is much in evidence. His hands are obviously innocent of toil but his tongue wags incessantly, and whether it is politics, social economy or religion he knows it all. He is "forninst the administration" at all times and seasons. When he has to do a day's work he is particular as to its being a "snap" of the softest kind, with short hours and long pay, in token of his adherence to his pet doctrine of the dignity of labor.

Another very easily identified type of rest-loving individuals in the courthouse park is the mysterious widow. She usually carries a book along for the sake of appearances, presumably, but the chances are that the page which she seems to be reading is turned upside down. From the days when the elder Mr. Weller told his son Sammy to "bevare of vidders," the mysterious widow has been with us. The County Supervisors know her well, when robed in black and with a profusion of "weeds" and crepe, she importunes them to put her name on the indigent list, just this once more, and sails out with a saucy smile of triumph to buy a new summer bonnet. The sable robes are then stowed away till again needed for a similar occasion.

Yes, the widow is greatly in evidence in the courthouse park when she is not working some philanthropic scheme with an "endless chain" annex, or some other string tied to a seemingly innocent proposition. Then, too, there is the little fairy who lies in wait for the callow drummer or stranger just come to town and who, like the importunate widow, looks over the edge of her book, closes one eye and smiles.

The fruit picker is a social oddity that is never wanting in the court house park just as soon as the hot weather sets in. It is well understood that there is no fruit to speak of before August, but the immigration into the men's area of the park is pronounced by the middle of July. About two-thirds of the new arrivals come in on the brakebeam and sleep in box cars or barns on the edge of town till the peace officers, in desperation, are forced to organize a raid. Floating these people out of town is emulating the labors of Sisyphus, for it is impossible to recognize them again on their return and they have as many aliases as a Spanish grandee.

About half of them come from San Francisco, where Fresno is well recognized as the tramps' holiday resort, and the residue drift in from Los Angeles and the stations on the Mojave and Colorado desert. Most of these men are absolute fatalists and are hovering on the ragged edge of socialism and anarchy. They are to found as late as 3 o'clock in the morning, notwithstanding park regulations, sleeping on the grass or on the benches, or taking cat-naps till the dawn of day reveals possibilities of meeting some working man going to town, who may yield to solicitation for a dime to buy a cup of coffee and bread. This shallow pretense is more successful than would be believed and to cap the climax it will quite commonly happen that the same forlorn individual who has jerked the husband's dime, in the form of liquid lightning, down his parched throat will approach the same man's wife at their little home with a request for breakfast.

Either through fear or kind heartedness the request is mostly complied with, and thus the tramp of the court house park gets a good start for the day and can take his siesta under the shade of the trees while better men are toiling till 5 or 6 p. m. when he can go out and forage for dinner with the same success as for breakfast.

It is more pleasant to turn to the contemplation of the family groups that occasionally take a day's rest and recreation in the park. The father, who has reconciled himself to a day off, is there, and the old woman (meaning the wife and mother) is also there with her numerous olive branches and a luncheon prepared with her own hands. To watch the youngsters sprawl, kick up their heels and hold high carnival on the green sward is enough to make a dyspeptic citizen, who has more money than health, wish himself just for a day careless, joyous and happy even as they. There is a great fund of philosophy in Shakespeare's play "As You Like It," and in the thought of those who tripped it in the Forest of Arden in the good old days under the green wood tree.

It has been contended that there are many improvements that might be profitably made in the court house park There have been several suggestions that might be carried out easily and inexpensively: It seems to be felt that more seats should be put in the men's side of the reservation, on a ratio of at least two to one and that corners of the grass plots should be wire-fenced for at least thirty feet to prevent reckless citizens from cutting across lots.

Last but not least the disagreeable spectacle too frequently forces itself on the passerby of unspeakably disreputable creatures in male attire, from the western side of town, lounging on the seats and reclining on the grass on the women's side of the park, holding conversation with apparently decent girls from the town and country who, not knowing them, have tolerated their approaches. The county officers are perfectly familiar with the names and residences of these people and would have no difficulty in making a salutary example The matter is not at all unknown to the societies which are trying to better things in Fresno and a glance at the conditions prevailing in the park after sunset will settle the question. It is "lights out" now.

J.E.N.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Republican and Democratic County Central Committees in Session.

From Sunday's Daily.

The Republican county central committee met yesterday afternoon in Justice Austin's courtroom, with Justice Austin presiding and Othello Scribner acting as secretary. The committee provided ways and means for carrying on the campaign, and also discussed the formation of precinct clubs. The work in that direction is progressing well, and clubs will be formed in all the precincts.

A number of reports were received where Populists refused to support the fusion ticket, and also of Democrats who will not vote for the half-and-half affair.

The Democratic county central committee also met yesterday and discussed the formation of a Democratic central club. They decided to organize one. The last meeting before the state convention will be held next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Harry Palmer Takes His Medicine, But Asserts His Innocence.

From Sunday's Daily.

Harry Palmer was arraigned before Judge Webb yesterday forenoon on a charge of grand larceny. He was charged with having stolen two horses from the pasture of H. A. Carr, about ten miles west of town. Palmer interposed a plea of guilty, although he maintained his innocence. His paradoxical conduct did not favorably impress Judge Webb, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Folsom.

Palmer and Hi Schell, the horse thief, were taken to a photograph gallery yesterday and their pictures secured to adorn the rogue's gallery. Palmer will be taken to Folsom Monday.

A COSTLY SLAP.

Umpire Sweeney Was Fined Twenty Dollars.

He Pleaded Guilty to Battery—Will Umpire in San Jose Today.

From Sunday's Daily.

After spending a night in the Fresno jail Umpire Charles Sweeney was taken before Recorder Clark yesterday for trial upon the charge of battery in slapping Catcher Mangerina last Sunday evening. A number of baseball cranks were in the court room to watch the trial and there was a little disappointment when Sweeney pleaded guilty.

Attorney Dante Prince appeared for the umpire and he urged that the Recorder deal leniently with the prisoner. Recorder Clark listened attentively to the eloquence of the lawyer and then allowed the prisoner to step forward and plead guilty. Sweeney was in no way embarrassed and the nonchalant manner in which he stood with bared head while awaiting the sentence of the Recorder indicated that he was somewhat accustomed to police court etiquette.

Recorder Clark wasted no advice upon the umpire, but in a few words informed him that he was fined $20 for his offense of last Sunday night.

Sweeney will umpire the game in San Jose today and he left on last night's train for the Garden City.

Constable Shaw deserves credit for his persistency in bringing Sweeney to time. The San Francisco officers usually offer an officer from the interior every assistance in catching an offender but in Sweeney's case Shaw received no help.

Shaw kept his eye on the baseball headquarters and other sporting resorts and when the San Franciscans found that Sweeney would be caught by him sooner or later President Bert of the league notified the officer that the umpire was willing to accompany him back to Fresno for trial upon the petty charge.

Attorney Prince informed Recorder Clark that he would see that the fine of $20 is paid. He stated that the managers of the baseball league agreed to pay Sweeney's expenses.

MADERA NEWS.

Shipping Peaches to the Hanford Cannery.

A. L. Sayre and wife went to Fresno on Wednesday and returned today. Mr. Sayre's time will be mostly taken up by the California Raisin Growers' Association in the capacity of secretary.

Messrs. Alex and Y. V. Preciado left Thursday for a two months' sojourn in Yosemite.

William Hilmer returned yesterday from San Francisco, whither he had gone to see his father, who was reported to be dying from the effect of a fall from a street car. He found his father suffering from concussion of the brain, resulting from a blow on the head where he was struck by the car as he fell. His condition is not as dangerous as was at first supposed, and he is in a fair way to recovery.

D. B. Harris went to Merced this morning on business.

Judge Searles is looking after the interests of a client in the town of Raymond today.

W. A. Fridley and family returned on Thursday from a trip to San Jose and coast towns.

B. F. Lee of Grub Gulch passed Madera Thursday on his way home from Kingsburg.

Miss May James of Modesto is visiting with the family of W. G. Woodson. Miss James came down yesterday and will join a mountain party which will leave the first of the week.

District Attorney Larew spent yesterday in Merced looking after some legal business.

J. W. Watkins came up from Sanger on the noon train today.

The Madera Improvement Company, under the management of Yee Chung, is shipping peaches to the cannery at Hanford. They are now filling one contract of 800 tons.

The preliminary examination of William Merrill, who killed his brother-in-law, A. B. Evans, near Minturn last Saturday evening, was concluded at a late hour Wednesday evening at Berenda. Nine witnesses were examined for the prosecution, the defense introducing no evidence whatever. The counsel for the defendant endeavored to have the charge reduced to assault with a deadly weapon, in which they failed, the defendant being held to answer to the superior court on the charge of assault with intent to commit murder. Bail was fixed at $1000, which the defendant's friends expect to have ready this evening. Ex-Judge Marks of Merced has been retained to assist in the prosecution of the case against Merrill, while John McSwain, also of Merced, represents the defendant. The case will not be tried before some time in September.

A. R. EDAM.

Madera, August 6, 1898.

J. L. Maupin, county health officer, has filed his report for the births and deaths in Fresno county during July. There were eighteen birth and twenty-two deaths.

TULARE LAKE DRY

The Water Has Evaporated.

A Strong Odor From Dead Fish.

The Result of This Year's Drought. The Lake Indians.

From Sunday's Daily.

Tulare lake has passed away—evaporated by the bright sunshine and floated off in fleecy clouds with silver linings—and there is not enough moisture to float a tadpole, where only a few years ago great schools of fish sported in sparkling water. Persons who have visited the site of the lake within the past few days say that it has entirely disappeared. The drought this season and the diversion of the waters emptying into the lake have brought about this result.

Thousands of dead fish are piled up in the deeper holes and the stench from them is overpowering and can be noticed miles away. Settlers near the lake have moved on this account. Much sickness is feared because of the miasma and the stench from the decaying fish.

Tulare lake has receded farther and farther each year since the settlement of the country around it some twenty years ago. The diversion of the Kings, Kern, Tule and other rivers, for irrigation of the thirsty lands of the plains, took the water from the lake. Only a few years ago the lake was from twenty to thirty miles across and about fifty miles long. A small steamboat was run on it at one time by fishermen who always found the waters well stocked with the finny tribe.

Owing to the fact that the lake had no outlet, each year found the water more brackish. The lands around the lake were taken up by speculators as fast as the water receded. Many frauds were perpetrated in securing the land, as it was taken up under the swamp land act. Whole townships were secured and "reclaimed" by running a furrow on the side of the land towards the lake. The lake steadily receded and the land grabbers kept reaching out until the waters took flight in misty vapors. About eight years ago the usually wet winter caused the water in the lake to rise, and the flimsy makeshifts at "reclaiming" were exposed. Whole sections that had been "reclaimed" were under water deep enough to float a boat. Small houses had been placed upon the swamp land claims and the lumber from these was hauled away in rafts and sold by persons who wished to turn an honest penny in reclaiming the wreckage.

A tribe of Digger Indians—commonly called the Tulare Lake Indians—live on the shore of the lake. The Indians have fished and hunted around the lake for ages and they tell tales of all kinds of great monsters that at one time lived in its waters. There is proof that the tales of the Indians are not imaginative stories told by some medicine man in the past to amuse his tribe. The writer has seen bones of some great animal that once lived in the lake. The bones were found near the mouth of Tule river, which flowed into the lake, and appeared to be a socket joint of the animal. The socket was perhaps sixteen inches in diameter. The Indians have a legend in regard to this animal which, so the story goes, was fully thirty feet high.

The lake Indians number only a few score now, but in former years the tribe boasted of hundreds of warriors. On one little island in the lake hundreds of Indian skeletons have been found. Skeletons are also frequently plowed up in the farming land around the lake. The Indians say that many years ago the tribe was decimated by a pestilence. At present the lake Indians are a peaceable, industrious lot. They have a church constructed entirely by their own hands. The men farm and shear sheep and the women work in the vineyards during grape picking.

CROCODILE TEARS.

Curious Ways of Crocodiles and Alligators.

[From the Sydney, Australia, Mail.]

The crocodile of the Nile differs very little from that of the northern rivers of Australia, which is generally termed "alligator," though in reality a true crocodile. The head of a true alligator is broader and shorter than that of the crocodile. There is also considerable differencein their teeth,and their disposition in the jaws. The teeth of the alligator are unequal, and the larger of the lower caines enters a cavity in the upper jaw, while that of a crocodile simply fits into a groove on the outside of the upper jaw, leaving the tooth clearly visible when the mouth of the monster is closed. There are also differences in the webbing of the toes and the form of the legs, though to the general observer there is little or no difference. Crocodiles seem equally at home in salt or fresh water, while alligators do not appear to relish, and rarely visit, salt waters. Crocodiles no doubt feed largely upon fish, but as they grow older and stronger and require great quantities of food, they will, when hungry, attack anything from a sheep or a kangaroo to a bullock, a big crocodile making short work of a bullock weighing over half a ton. Some crocodiles measure as much as twenty-seven feet in length, and possess immense strength, besides wonderful cunning and patience. They will lie in wait at a watering place frequented by animals, hardly distinguishable from a log of wood, so still and passive have they become. The unwary victim coming down to drink is suddenly seized in the crocodile's huge jaws and drawn into the water and drowned. At other times the tail is used to sweep the prey into deep water, where, even though it be a heavy bullock, it has little or no chance against its enemy which is specially provided by nature with an arrangement that prevents the water rushing down its huge throat, even though its jaws are fully distended through holding its prey. Thus, after a few brief seconds the unequal struggle is over, and the saurian takes the carcass in tow to some favored locality, where he can enjoy it at his leisure.

Crocodiles at night time low and bellow just like cattle, especially like bulls, and I have spent some nights in an open boat in Cambridge Gulf, Northwestern Australia, where the whole place seemed to be alive with them, and what with their splashes and cries, the weirdness of the whole scene, and their close proximity as they at times rocked the boat, sleep was impossible, for there are several instances on record where crocodiles have taken or have attempted to take men from out of camps and boats. A poor fellow named Reed, the mate or second mate of the Gulnan, had gone in his vessel to some river in Carpentaria Gulf. The vessel was at anchor near the mouth of the river. The mate, Reed, had been dispatched in charge of watering party, and was some distance up the river in a large open boat. Water had been obtained and they were all ready for a return to the ship. All being made snug the tired fellows turned in, having made their camp in the boat. The night was a very fine one, the moon shining brightly, when towards midnight the sleeping camp was aroused by some terrific shrieks. These were the cries of poor Reed, who, enveloped in his bedding and mosquito curtains, was being borne off by a crocodile. It is said by those who knew him well and accompanied him on this and other previous trips that he had the habit of sleeping with his foot on the gunwale of the boat, and no doubt this afforded the crocodile an easier opportunity of seizing him. All that night and a great part of next day was spent in searching for the missing man's body, but without success.

The crocodile has a remarkable eye. It can arrange the pupil to a vertical or horizontal position at will, to suit its requirement by day or night. It has a special natural protection to the eye, and through a "duct" escapes the fluid when the "monster weeps;" in fact, he is a peculiar brute altogether, with many special gifts besides his huge jaws that help to make of him the terror he is. The crocodile lays a large number of eggs, which are remarkably small for so large a reptile, being just a shade larger than those of the domestic duck. Its nest is a hugh mound of long grass, leaves, weeds, flags, and a kind of broad-leafed grass, built to the height of four or five feet, with a circumference of from thirty to forty feet, and always near water. The northern crocodile lays its eggs in January or February. Neither parent does any sitting. The eggs are deposited to the number of forty or fifty near the top of the mound, which looks just like an ordinary haycock. The rain (and it rains at this time of the year every day) and the hot sun create a great heat in the mound, which hatches the eggs.

WEST SIDE CASES

Batch of Criminal Actions at Firebaugh.

Reynaud the Victim of a Conspiracy—Toomey Held to Answer.

From Sunday's Daily.

George W. Jones, Assistant District Attorney, returned from Firebaugh last evening. He tried a batch of cases before Justice Crawford Friday, and there are still more to run through the judicial mill. Edward Toomey, who was charged with grand larceny, was given his preliminary examination. He was accused of putting his hand into the pocket of James Gorman while the latter was full of Firebaugh whiskey, and taking out some money. The exact amount is not known to the prosecution, although there is a strong case against the prisoner. A witness testified to seeing Toomey put his hand into the drunken man's pocket and take out some change and saw the money in the hand of the larcenist. The robbery occurred in Ventura's saloon. Justice Crawford bound the prisoner over to answer before the superior court.

The second case was that against Peter Acquini, accused of disturbing the peace of A. Laveroni. He demanded a jury trial and was acquited. The jury consisted of residents of Dos Palos, mostly, and a little thing like disturbing the peace doesn't count with them. The evidence showed that Acquini was ordered out of a saloon by Laveroni, and he afterwards returned, sticking a knife into the floor, jumping into the air and giving a war whoop. The jury decided that that was not a case of disturbing the peace.

The third case to receive Justice Crawford's attention was that of the people against Victor Reynaud, who was accused of an assault with a deadly weapon upon the person of his mistress, a French woman named Celestine Surreia. The evidence showed pretty plainly that there was nothing in the case; that Reynaud was arrested as the result of a conspiracy to get him out of the way. A saloonist named Ed Belli had become enamored of the charms of the fair one, and while Reynaud was around the situation was awkward, to say the least. After his arrest the saloon man married the woman, all of which went to show that Reynaud had been the victim of a conspiracy. The prisoner was discharged.

Mr. Jones visited Bebiano Rodriguez, who was shot by F. German at Firebaugh, and found that the wounded man is fast recovering. German's examination was set for a week from Monday. German is charged with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder.

A UNIQUE EXHIBITION.

American and Spanish Navies in Miniature.

[From the New York Post.]

A novel exhibition will be seen in the Madison Square Garden beginning August 8th. It is called the "American Naval Show," and is under the direction of Imre Kiralfy. The idea of the exhibition is to have historically correct reproductions of every one of the American and Spanish warships that have taken part in the recent naval engagement, upon a large lake, for which purpose the entire arena of the building has been transformed into a tank four feet deep and holding 1,600,000 gallons of water. On this lake will be reproduced in miniature the various events at Key West, the bringing into port of Spanish prize ships, the battle of Manila, the arrival of the battleship Oregon after her long voyage from the Pacific Coast, the entrance of the Spanish fleet into Santiago harbor, the arrival of the American squadron, the blowing up of the Merrimac, the sortie and destruction of Cervera's fleet, and other incidents of interest.

A miniature fleet, being actual reproductions of the American and Spanish fleets, with the most ingenious mechanism, has been constructed for this production, including perfect working models, varying from twelve to twenty-five feet of the Oregon, Indiana, Iowa, Montgomery, New York, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas, Marblehead, Hudson, Olympia, Boston, Baltimore, Raleigh, Concord, Petrel, McCulloch, Vesuvius, and a number of dispatch, torpedo and other boats. Also the Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya, Maria Teresa, Oquendo, Reina Mercedes, Furor, Terror, Reina Cristina, Castilla, Isle de Cuba, Isle de Mandador, General Lezo, Marquis del Duero, as well as all the other Spanish vessels of note, which have taken part in the later events.The cost of production will be considerably in excess of $60,000.

Justice Austin deferred judgment yesterday in the case of D. B. Ross, the Blackstone avenue saloon keeper recently convicted of selling liquor without a license.

MAN ABOUT TOWN

Discourse on the Art of Washing.

"Ole Bill" Foote Roasts the Fusion Programmers.

Other Old Line Democrats Also Disgusted—Mr. Manley Bell's Experience.

From Sunday's Daily

Horace Bell is telling a story on his pa, Mr. Manley Bell, who is on an eastern trip. Having a few hours between trains in Chicago, Mr. Bell went up town and put in the time reading signs and asking his way back to the depot. While sauntering along he was accosted by an individual of unmistakable rusticity, who asked him the way to a dry goods house. Mr. Bell answered that he was also a stranger, and this common bond being established the two men from out of town were soon hobnobbing as if they had known each other for years. A few minutes after they had parted a well dressed man greeted Mr. Bell very cordially.

"Why how do you do, Mr. Bell; I did not expect to see you in this place so far away from Fresno," said the stranger.

"Well, sir, you've got the best of me," answered the man from the Raisin Center.

"Why, don't you know Banker Woodward?"

"Well-er ye-es, I do, but—"

"Yes, but I've shaved off my beard since leaving home," said the stranger.

So they walked on and talked of Fresno, Mr. Bell thinking he remembered that Banker Woodward had a brother in Chicago and that this must be he. Not until the cordial stranger asked Mr. Bell up to his room to see some samples and do him the favor to take some of them to a friend of his at Walworth, whither Mr. Bell was bound, did the latter tumble to the fact that he was listening to the dulcet strains of the bunko bird.

"All right, Mr. Woodward," Mr. Bell then said, "bring your samples to the 5 p.m. train, and after my friend Policeman Jones has inspected them I'll take them along to accommodate you."

The stranger did not wait for an opportunity to say a graceful adieu.

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I dined with a San Francisco man the other day. He is quite a politician and the conversation naturally turned to politics. Among many other things he related an instance bearing on the purity of elections law as it is "observed" in the metropolis. One of the upholders of this law had been doing manful duty at the polls for several hours, challenging tough characters and colonizers by the dozen, but to little purpose. Finally, a fellow with ten days' whiskers and a jag came up, and essayed to vote the name of Patrick Ryan. The challenger protested. The man reaffirmed his identity and the inspector was about to swear in his vote.

"But Mr. Inspector, this is impossible!" exclaimed the challenger. Patrick Ryan is the priest of this parish and lives at the place this fellow names."

"Can't help it," answered the inspector determinedly. "He swears he is the man. Voted!"

"This is infamous!" cried the thoroughly aroused challenger. "It's preposterous! Who ever heard of a Catholic priest intoxicated and with whiskers!"

But no heed was paid to him and before he recovered his equanimity a few more colonizers had voted.

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"Why don't the laundries use less soda in washing clothes? If one laundry were to set the fashion the others would have to follow suit. The amount of damage to underwear by the soda and other stuff used in the laundry work is appalling. People submit to it because the practice of using soda instead of muscle has so long prevailed that they never think of asking or expecting relief. Why don't some laundry announce and demonstrate that it has dispensed with the use of soda?"

That's a wail from the San Francisco Report. I've heard it on Greenland's icy mountains, by India's coral strand; from Yellowstone's hot fountains to distant Samarkand. Most people know very little about the process through which their linen goes at the laundry, and care less; the important and anger-compelling fact is that it is brought home torn. Yet is soda or other fiber-destroying stuff which is said to be used in the laundries more destructive than elbow-grease? Is it only since the era of steam laundries that our linen has been brought home torn? Nay, nay, I heard the same wail many, many years ago when Aunt Chloe, of cimmerian complexion, was reputed to be the star cleaner of soiled linen. She used elbow grease, soap and the wash-board—now dignified by the name of "kitchens piano," yet the linen was not brought to its owner in any better condition than it is now.

Talking about using muscle in washing clothes, I wonder who avails herself of it to a greater extent than the Greek woman of low degree. I have often reclined at the foot of the cliffs on the east side of the hill of Munychia, near Piraeus, and watched mother and daughter do their family washing in the bay of Phalerum. Sometimes there were several mothers and daughters, and perhaps a few sisters, cousins or aunts.

They stood on flat rocks a little distance from the shore, bare-armed and bare-legged, with skirts tucked up to the knees. They dipped the linen that was to be washed into the water, drew it out and laid it on the rock and then belabored it vigorously with a flat paddle. This operation was repeated until the linen was clean enough. Muscle! why they displayed so much that it made me tired, and that is why I lingered there and did nothing but watch the play of those muscles. I would not have budged for the world. Verily, those Greek women were well mounted. The older ones had limbs that would support Atlas. They were more noteworthy fortheirstrength than their beauty, but in that land the solid Doric style of architecture is admired as much almost as the more graceful Ionic or ornate Corinthian. For my part I like the Corinthian in limbs, and it can be seen at its best only among young Greek women. After the limbs get to be twenty-five years old or so they assume Doric proper—but, bless me! I am digressing. What I wanted to say was that linen laundered after the primitive Greek fashion comes home in no better condition than that which has gone through a steam laundry. I still have an article of wear upon which a Greek damsel expended much energy and it is a striking example of lavatory incompetence. It is full of holes, but also full of memories, and that is why I keep it.

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That the condition of the Democracy at the bay is serious is shown by the attitude of W. W. Foote, M. F. Tarpey and other old-line Democrats toward the state fusion deal and the tyrannical actions of the committee of one hundred. They express themselves as vigorously opposed to the fusion program that was arranged by a few Democratic and Populist jobbers and declare in vigorous terms that they will not support it. As to the purpose of the committee of one hundred to disfranchise 30,000 Democratic voters by appointing the San Francisco delegation to the state convention, it is roundly denounced. In an interview accorded to the Call last Friday, Mr. Foote said:

"The action of Alford and Gould and McNab and their associates is the most high-handed proceeding I have ever heard of and I do not propose to countenance it. It is a disgrace to the party and an insult to every self-respecting Democrat in the state of California. Who are these men that they should claim the right to dictate the terms upon which I and every other Democrat shall be allowed a voice in determining who are to be the candidates whom we wish to represent us before the people? Who has delegated to them the power to say 'You may nominate a candidate for governor and a candidate for treasurer and a candidate for dog catcher—all of the other offices have been presented to the Populists who will save you the trouble of making the necessary nominations—go to the polls on election day and vote for the men they name?'

"This seems to be the proposition in a nutshell, and I am beginning to wonder whether I am a Democrat or a member of some back country party that has to make goo-goo eyes at every Tom, Dick and Harry in order to be given an opportunity to have a whisper in the affairs of the state. I am too good a Democrat to give my sanction to such a state of affairs, and I trust that there are enough good Democrats left in the state to make a certainty of the defeat of the program that has been prepared for us.

"Do you suppose that I am going to allow a few pee-wee politicians to tell me that if I go to the Democratic state convention as a delegate that I will be permitted to have a voice in the nomination of only such state officers as they have not given into the keeping of a piebald Populist convention held some time in the past? Not while I profess to be a Democrat.

"These men say that we, the delegates, may nominate a Governor—it being understood, I presume, that we may do so only in case we elect to nominate Maguire—but that we will have to skip the Lieutenant Governor, that place on the ticket having been given to the Populists with the compliments of Mr. Alford and the rest of them. I want to say right here that when it comes to that proposition there will be one voice raised against it and that will be the voice of W. W. Foote. I intend to fight for the proposition of nominating a straight Democratic ticket from top to bottom and then, if any of these small fry parties want to come and play in our back yard, there will be time enough left to talk about terms. That is where I stand on this question and I believe that every good Democrat in the state is of the same opinion.

"As to the manner in which the ruling power in the State Central Committee has been dictating the affairs of the Democratic party of this city I propose to have a word to say when the matter comes before the state convention. A full explanation of the matter may open the eyes of Democrats of the state and permit them to see the manner and methods of the men who have taken it upon themselves to prepare a program and are asking the convention to assist them in making the Democratic party the tail to the Populist kite."

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That sounds exactly like "Ole Bill" Foote. When he has anything to say he says it hard, and he generally means what he says. He has many friends down this way, where he is as well known as he is in San Francisco, and his words will have great influence with them. Mike Tarpey, too, is no stranger here and he is also "forninst" fusion and the high-handed methods of the McNab-Gould-Alford outfit. From a private source I learn that that veteran Democratic politician, John Daggett is also opposed to fusion, and there are others. All these are men of great influence in the party, and if they carry out their threats to let themselves loose at the Democratic state convention there will be an interesting time.

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If rumor is to be credited, the feeling between Statesmen Van Meter and Dore is so frigid that even the high temperature of the past few weeks has failed to affect it. It is said that Van Meter was a candidate for the Populist nominaton for Attorney General. As Dore was a member of the joint conference committee appointed by the Democrats and Populists to arrange a division of the state offices between the two parties, Van Meter asked him to use his influence to have the nomination for the Attorney Generalship given to the Populists. Dore, the story goes, promised to do so. When the result of the conference committee's deliberations was made known Van Meter was disagreeably surprised to find that the nomination had been given to the Democrats. Subsequently he met a Democratic member of the conference committee and asked him how it was that the Populists had been refused the Attorney Generalship, also telling him of Dore's promise.

"Why, Dore never mentioned the matter at all," said the Democrat. "You might as well have had it as not, but no demand was made for the office."

Poor Van! he has labored as earnestly as anyone for the welfare of the Populist party, but he never manages to get in on the rewards. Never mind, it will be different in the sweet bye and-bye.

An Interesting Spectacle.

The planets Jupiter and Venus which are now the two bright particular stars of the western sky for an hour after sunset will afford an interesting object lesson to those interested in astronomy during the next two weeks. Venus, which is the nearer to the sunset point, and by far the brighter of the two planets, is moving eastward while the orbital motion of the earth is apparently drawing Jupiter westward, so that the two planets will approach each other rapidly night after night till the 18th instant, when the interval between them will be so small that they may be seen together in the field of view of a common opera glass. After that Jupiter will draw in toward the sun and disappear in the twilight while Venus will nightly increase in brilliancy, remaining at the end of the month the only bright star in the western sky.

Some Fine Fruit for Exhibition.

The Chamber of Commerce has received some fine fruit for exhibition purposes during the past few days, but a lot more is desired. Some beautiful specimens of orange cling peaches were left by E. R. Perry of the Del Rio Rey ranch, and Jacob Fisher of Washington colony brought in some fine Bartlett pears.

MILES STILL MARCHING ON

Not Concerned About Peace Rumors.

Spanish Delays Favor His Progress.

The Cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa Badly Damaged by Shot and Shell.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Just a week ago today Ambassador Cambon received from the President the terms of peace that would be granted by the United States. When the state department closed its doors this afternoon, the Spanish government had not signified whether or not it is prepared to accept these conditions.

Every day during the past week an answer has been expected, and that same feeling of expectancy prevailed at the close of the week. It is significant that all responsible government officials are satisfied the reply will be an acceptance of our terms when it does come.

About 2:30 o'clock Secretary Thiebaut of the French embassy called at the state department, thus giving rise to the supposition that he was seeking to make an appointment for the ambassador to meet the President to deliver the Spanish answer. This, however, turned out to be erroneous, M. Thiebaut's business being connected with some of the recent seizures of French merchant vessels by the blockading fleet and relating in no way to the Spanish peace negotiations.

The fact that Secretary Day, who had contemplated a trip to Atlantic City this afternoon, did not leave town, was also the basis for another guess that his presence would be required here. As a matter of fact, the secretary was detained beyond his train time by his receptions of the Italian ambassador, who had a long conference over the Cerruti case.

Altogether, though the expectation of an early answer is still cherished, it was the belief of the officials, when the day closed, that there is now little likelihood of its receipt by the President before Monday. It was rumored, in some quarters that the Spanish government had sent along a notice that it had accepted the principal American terms and would be prepared to make formal answer Monday but the French embassy, which would be the only recipient of any such notice, gave a very quick and effective denial of this story.

While all this delay is deprecated, it is realized that Sagasta is probably making the struggle of his life to bring the Spanish party leaders to the point where they will agree to stand by him in his acceptance of the terms of peace. Thisfact tends to secure the indulgence of our government in some degree and this is readily extended in consideration of the fact that so far from having surrendered any advantage in agreeing to discuss terms of peace, we are gaining something substantial every day in the prosecution of the campaign as revealed by the reports from Porto Rico.

The naval plans of operations are also moving steadily forward and notwithstanding statements to the effect that the projected cruise against the Spanish coast by the eastern squadron has been abandoned, Secretary Long stated this afternoon that no change had been made in the plan of the department respecting that squadron.

Up to this point not the slightest complaint has reached the department respecting the movement of the Porto Rican expedition, a tribute to General Miles' ability. No word has come of soldiers without food or ammunition or of sick men without doctors or medicine, nor is theonward movement of the American army delayed for lack of artillery owing to General Miles' insistance upon keeping his artillery in the very van guard and giving his personal attention to the commissary and quartermaster's departments.

The war department officials now say that Shafter's army will begin embarking in earnest tomorrow, the transports which are arriving being obliged to take on stores for the homeward trip. These, however, will be limited in order to avoid unnecessary delay and only ten days rations will be placed aboard ship. Colonel Hecker, in charge of transportation said that he believed it would be scarcely necessary for the transports to make two trips, for in addition to the ships already at Santiago, there will be available for transport purposes the steamers which are carrying to Santiago the immune regiments which are to replace the Fifth artillery corps at that point.

It is fully expected at the navy department that the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, which has been floated, will require very extensive repairs, having suffered not only from shot, shell and fire, but also from the month's submersion in the quickly fouling waters of South Cuba. However, the repairs will certainly be made for the sentimental reason alone is strong enough to warrant the expenditure of money enough to put the ship into servicable condition.

AN ARMENIAN'S WOE.

Uncle Sam's War Tax too Deep for Him.

The diminutive Armenian who conducts a small candy store on Mariposa street, near the entrace to Justice Austin's courtroom, was so mad yesterday afternoon that he did not know whether he was afoot or a horseback. Al Griffin, deputy collector of internal revenue, who visited all the candy stores yesterday to see that the chewing gum was stamped, noticed that the Armenian had a jar of the school girl's delight, and no stamps decorated the receptacle.

"You'll have to stamp that gum," said the collector.

The little man flew up in a rage. "Naw," he said, "me no stampa; I buy long time ago."

Mr. Griffin explained that when he purchased it really didn't cut any congealed moisture, and that he would have to affix four cents worth of stamps on the jar.

The little confectioner stoutly and vociferously refused to do anything of the kind.

"You come over in this country and we protect you," said the collector. "We don't let the Turk kill you, and you've got to comply with the law or I'll arrest you."

The deputy collector then tried to enter the store to see whether anything else required stamps. The Armenian braced himself in the entrance and would not allow the collector to pass. Shortly a dull thud was heard. It was caused by the contact of the confectioner with the wall. The passage being thus cleared Mr. Griffin entered.

Before leaving, the collector notified the Armenian to get four cents worth or revenue stamps and put them on the jar.

"No understand what you mean," he declared.

"We'll go to the postoffice and ask for revenue stamps," explained the collector.

The little man went to the postoffice. He returned and affixed two two-cent stamps to the jar, turned the stamped side toward the wall, and felt like a patriotic citizen who was helping Uncle Sam to carry on this war.

Charles Schweizer happened to pass and noticed the stamps. He immediately began to laugh and slapped his knee in his glee.

The dark-complexioned little man of Armenia looked suspicious at so much merriment. He asked the harness maker what was the matter.

"Those are postage stamps that you've got on that jar," explained Schweizer. "You must get internal revenue stamps; those are no good at all."

"I'll throw the ——gum in the street," declared the Armenian, holding the jar above his head. He didn't throw it, however. He declared the postage stamps would have to do, and that he would buy no others. He turned the stamped side towards the wall however.

APPOINTED HIS NAMESAKE

Ed Marshall Succeeds S. W. Marshall as Horticultural Commissioner.

The Board of Supervisors adjourned for the month yesterday, this session being necessarily short on account of the long meeting last month. The application of John Nesper for a liquor license to conduct a saloon in National colony was granted.

The resignation of S. W. Marshall as horticultural commissioner was accepted, and upon motion of James A. Ward, the board proceeded to fill the vacancy. The applicants for the position were G. E. Tackaberry, J. P. Shellenbarger and G. T. McWherter. Supervisor Ward nominated Edward Marshall, and the name of Mr. Tackaberry was withdrawn. Mr. Marshall was elected unanimously. He is the owner of an orange orchard near Centerville.

Supervisor Manly, whom the Pope jumped on red-eyed for voting against printing the Auditor's report in the Keystone, yesterday moved that the proceedings of the board be published in that paper. The motion was seconded by Ward, but failed to carry.

SHIPPING STOCK.

Fresno Hogs and Sheep in Demand.

Eastern Buyers Are Numerous—A Train Load of Sheep for Omaha.

From Sunday's Daily

This season the San Joaquin valley is furnishing thousands of stock hogs and sheep for the middle states. Earlier in the season several train loads of porkers were shipped from this valley to Nebraska, and now a score of buyers are securing sheep for shipment to the ranges in Montana, Nebraska and other parts of the Middle West, where cheap feed may be had. The drought has made feed high in this state and as a result it is a profitable venture to ship stock East to be fattened and sold in the great markets afforded by Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City packing houses.

Fresno is becoming known for the choice stock animals that are being sent East and no doubt in future years there will be a steady demand for animals grown in this valley. This week Postmaster Short received a letter from J. C. Bain of St. Paul, Minn., in which inquiries were made as to the price of sheep, hogs and cattle. It seems that the fame of the Fresno stock has reached into the far north and the Minnesota man wants to secure animals for shipment to that country.

A well known stock buyer who has been shipping hogs and sheep East, said yesterday in reply to a question as to what prices were being paid, that lambs were bringing from $1.50 to $2.25, yearling wethers from $2.50 to $3, ewes from $2 to $2.35. He stated that there is a disposition among stockmen to hold their herds, as, while feed is not plentiful, stock is not suffering in any locality.

Carey Bros., the Omaha stock buyers, will ship a train lead of stock East on the 15th instant. Several trainloads of sheep will be shipped to Nebraska by this firm.

PERSONAL.

P. B. Donahoo left for Santa Cruz last night.

Claud Donner is back from Long Beach.

C. L. Walter went to San Francisco yesterday.

Mrs. Herman Hinds has returned from Long Beach.

Constable Jack Irvine of Sanger was in town yesterday.

J. W. Thompson from Academy was in Fresno yesterday.

Captain A. H. Powers was over from Centerville yesterday.

J. W. Aiken was up from Selma yesterday on a business trip.

Justice J. W. Fairweather of Reedley was in Fresno yesterday.

A. R. Nicholson of Oleander was in town yesterday on business.

Nyman Levy went to the bay last night to remain for a few weeks.

E. L. Hopkins went to San Francisco last night to remain for a few days.

W. R. Shannon, a prosperous Wildflower farmer, was in Fresno yesterday.

Dr. J. Bassion left for Los Angeles last night to remain for a short vacation.

E. D. Vogelsang of Huron was in Fresno yesterday on his way to the coast.

A. Cartwright and family have returned from a month's visit in San Francisco.

F. M. Lane and wife and Mrs. Milnthorp and party leave for the Yosemite on Monday.

Attorney W. A. Conn will leave for San Francisco today to remain for several days.

E. W. Lindsay of Selma attended the meeting of the Democratic central committee yesterday.

Bart Alford was over from the James ranch yesterday, shaking hands with his many acquaintances.

Misses Louise Homan and Rose Homan left for San Francisco yesterday to spend the heated term.

Mrs. G. A. Miller, accompanied by Miss Meyers of Visalia, left yesterday for the coast. Dr. Miller will join them later.

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A glucose company in Chicago claims to be able to manufacture a good quality of rubber from the oil of Indian corn. In a little while the products of corn will be as numerous as those of coal tar.

The intention of Secretary Day to retire from the cabinet as soon as peace has been restored between the United States and Spain is to be regretted. He has been a very useful member of the cabinet and it will not be an easy matter to replace him.

Persons whose names are not on the great register have only a few days in which to enroll themselves. Registration closes on the 15th of August, so lose no time in taking the step that will entitle you to vote at the coming election.

The fact that Miss Jessie Schley is stranded at Lisbon indicates that it costs something to make peace as well as to make war. Miss Schley's case justifies the paraphrasing of the saying "Blessed is the peace maker" to "Broke is the peace maker."

Both Sacramento and Stockton are suffering from a scarcity of water, but in Fresno we have plenty for all purposes. The Raisin Center has one of the best water supplies in the country, and in proportion to its size it uses more water per capita than most of the cities of the United States.

Aguinaldo, the chief of the Philippine insurgents, is in the same state of mind that the renowned Mr. Cobb of Texas was in when he asked "Where am I at?" The way Aguinaldo expresses it, however, is as follows: "Am I fighting for annexation, protection or independence?" And, sad to say, there is no one who can give the saffron senor light.

The Mexicans of this city are arranging a celebration of the anniversary of Mexican freedom and incidentally a demonstration of their loyalty to America in the conflict with Spain. There is no doubt of the loyalty of any American citizens, and least of all of that of the descendants of the first Spanish colonists on this continent to break from the Spanish yoke.

The news of the arrival of the Monterey at Manila, coupled with the preliminary skirmish between our land forces and the Spanish, points to an early occupation of Manila. The occupation can not come too soon, both on account of the diplomatic advantage which actual possession will give, and still more because it will develop the difficulties of permanent occupation which are now purely speculative. All the Philippine insurgents are in the neighborhood of Manila. If they are going to make trouble they will make it there and now. We will take the job of keeping them in order on trial.

There is not the slightest probability that this government will assume the Spanish debt secured by Cuban bonds. If Spain should persist in this demand it will indefinitely delay the restoration of peace. It is absurd to expect the United States to assume the debt when it has no intention of annexing the territory against which it lies. As for our consenting that it be saddled upon the Cubans, that is equally out of the question. They did not create it and must not be held responsible for it. If Spain is wise she will be content with the terms that have been offered to her. We are quite willing to be magnanimous, but really cannot afford to overdo the thing.

In the death of Adolph Sutro California has lost one of the picturesque characters of the early life of the Pacific coast. The first notable act of his life, the Comstock mine tunnel, was characteristic of all the rest in the boldness of its conception, and the perseverance with which it was carried out in the face of opposition. In his real estate purchases in San Francisco, he discounted the future more boldly and more successfully than any one else. All his life he had an unswerving confidence in his own judgment and a delight in overcoming opposition which emphasized the striking individuality of his character. In the Sutro baths, Sutro heights, and the Cliff House he leaves behind him monuments as individual and characteristic as the memory they will preserve.

The Alameda Encinal, being temporarily short of human laws to criticise, comments thus on the legislation of the universe: "We refuse to believe that God made any such law as that which is called the survival of the fittest. * * * No—that horrid doctrine, upon which is founded the brutal law of competition, is of the devil, devilish." This is diabolology gone wild. Who, pray, is the author of the laws of physics, which cause the rains to fall on the just and the unjust alike, or of chemistry, which permit the fire to consume the house of the good and the evil, or of heredity, which visit the sins of the fathers on the children, to the third and fourth generations, or of the other laws of nature which like the Lord, are no respectors of persons? The law of the survival of the fittest, like all natural laws of life, is cruel to the individual in order to be merciful to the race. If the modern conception of the infinite importance of each human individual is to go so far as to induce an artificial interference with this natural law, society will be forced, in self-preservation, to furnish an artificial substitute for the law. The subject is a difficult and delicate one, far to serious to be dismissed with a flippant reference of the whole matter to the devil.

UNPOPULAR PROFESSORS.

The professors are coming in for a large share of newspaper criticism these days, some of which, we fear, has received an added drop of gall from the curious jealousy of university professors entertained by men in other intellectual occupations. First was Professor Norton, of Harvard, an authority in belles lettres and fine arts, whose aesthetic soul recoiled from the grim horrors of war, and was offended at the lack of grace and dignity in our bustling American life. Then Professor von Holst, of Chicago, the most eminent authority on American constitutional history in the world, came out with a warning of the danger in a policy of colonial expansion, pointing out that the necessity of tyranny and the danger of corruption in foreign colonies would react on the home government. Finally Professor Moses, of the University of California, has attracted attention by a series of essays in which he takes a rather pessimistic view of the future of democracy, basing his fears on the tendency to concentration in cities, and the increasing power of wealth.

These views are not popular, nor are they particularly characteristic of university professors, as we can testify from a considerable acquaintance with them, but they are views far from unknown among men of all professions. Pessimism as to the future of democracy and disgust with the inability of the American people to regard life as a fine art are not uncommon in conversation, but they are not likely to be expressed publicly and responsibly except by men of the peculiar training and surroundings of university men. There is an aspect of the truth involved in these views which should be made clear, that the whole truth may be seen. Strongly as we may disagree with them, the fact that they are put out by university professors at a time when they are too unpopular to be promulgated by any one else, is an illustration of one of the most important functions of the university as a center of free thought and teaching.

The quality of initiative which has attracted the attention of foreign critics in our army is illustrated as well every day in our city fire departments. At a German fire the firemen line up in military order until the officer in charge has made his inspection and arranged his plan for fighting the fire. Then they obey orders. At an American fire every man seems to know instinctively, for himself, what to do, and he does it without waiting for orders. A similar difference is seen in European and American policemen. An American policeman is referred to as an "officer" and is expected to be able to assume an officer's responsibilities; a continental policeman is a private in every sense, and is expected to have no judgment beyond his instructions. It is this same quality of initiative in business, politics, and practical science which makes our race less dependent on tradition and more rapidly progressive than any other.

The supreme court has decided that "tugboat" marriages are not valid, and that such contracts are not binding upon the parties to them. "To recognize such marriages," says the court, "would grossly violate the spirit and letter of our statute and be a blot upon the civilization we profess." The Republican has always been of the opinion that "tugboat" marriages were illegal, has frequently expressed that opinion and warned impatient lovers not to resort to such a questionable method of attaining double-blessedness. The supreme court decision puts many a couple in an unenviable position, and the best they can do for themselves and their innocent offspring is to be legally married by a justice of the peace or minister. Three or four Fresno couples have tried to make the matrimonial haven by the tugboat route, but having come to grief they should lose no time in taking the old and recognized routes.

In an interview with a representative of the Examiner Congressman Maguire had the following to say concerning the Democratic factional fight in San Francisco: "I have no comment to make on the action of the Democratic state central committee in appointing the committee of 100 for the city and county of San Francisco. That is a matter pertaining solely to party organization and discipline." Four years ago the Democrats of San Francisco had pretty much the same kind of a fight on their hands that they have now, but Maguire did not hesitate to comment thereon and, if our memory is not at fault, oppose the so-called purifiers. But, then, four years and a gubernatorial nomination make a vast difference in a man.

An attempt is being made to give general circulation through the newspapers to a petition to abolish the army canteen. The petition seems to be based on a misconception of the conditions. The canteen was established because in the judgment of those most familiar with the army, it was thought to be a temperance measure. All the reports we have heard have been to the effect that it is a temperance measure. If it can be shown that the canteen increases drunkenness, and that it can not be so reformed as to have the opposite effect, by all means abolish it. But if it is shown to decrease drunkenness it is a shortsighted policy to abolish it, thereby increasing drunkenness, on the ground that in an ideal state of things drunkenness would be, not decreased, but abolished.

The Reverend W. W. Ferris of San Francisco thinks that too profound sermons are among the influences which keep people away from church. Our impression is that the difficulty is rather of the contrary sort. Some dull sermons profess to be profound, but their profundity generally consists chiefly of pompous phraseology. The really profound sermon is never dull, it is generally simple, and always inspiring. Where such sermons are preached there is never any complaint of lax attendance.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DRINK

The habit of inebriation in some form is so widespread as to be almost a specific characteristic of the human animal. Whether he muddles his brain with alcohol, soothes it with tobacco, stimulates it with tea and coffee, or stupefies it with opium or hasheesh, one of the chief ends of man everywhere seems to be to make himself less than man by artificially destroying his sane human reason. All of these drugs are dangerous in excess, and none of them is beneficial even in moderation to the perfectly normal human system. They are not used by other animals, though all of them but alcohol are accessible and most animals are physiologically capable of acquiring the habit of using them, as experiments on domestic animals have shown.

There must be a human reason for a habit so universal and distinctly human. We think the reason can be found in a perversion of the very instincts which, unperverted, are the basis of human progress. The man, like the animal, is under limitations of time and space, ability and environment, from which he can hardly escape. The animal is unconcious of his limitations and is not oppressed by them; the man is conscious of them and seeks to rise above them. All progress in civilization, in science, and in government can be traced to this aspiration for ideal human freedom.

But the struggle is hard; there are many failures and no complete successes. It is a poor choice to barter the birthright of freedom for the pottage of unconsciousness, but it is to this that many an aimless failure is led, simply by following the path of least resistance. He defeats his own end, for the fetters to whose pressure he benumbs himself are forged only the closer, but he finds temporary rest in oblivion.

This is not a temperance lecture and we make no suggestion of a remedy, but merely offer this tentative analysis of the evil.

Indications multiply that we shall find it difficult to let go of the Philippines. General Polavieja, speaking from the Spanish standpoint, claims that his nation is the one best fitted to solve the difficult problems presented there, but says that they can not undertake it under any sort of American protectorate or control. We can certainly not permit it without some control, for we have no confidence in Spanish promises or good will. The fact is that we have already made the reconquest and management of the islands by Spain so immensely difficult even if we should leave her a free hand, that she will hardly care to undertake it, especially as we are certain to insist on the retention of the only ports and islands that have ever been profitable. If our peace commissioners will understand that Spanish "honor" is more important than any practical considerations, and that this honor is chiefly a matter of words, they will find it easy to arrange some form of surrender of the sovereignty of the islands so gracefully expressed that the Spaniards will be more than willing to sign it.

The Colusa Sun makes some disparaging remarks about General Miles' campaign in Porto Rico. As the forces under Miles have met with nothing but success ever since they landed on the island it is not easy to understand what the Sun expects the General to accomplish. It isn't every military commander that can hypnotize the enemy to such a degree as to be received by him with brass bands instead of with bullets. Miles is all right and we hope to see him made lieutenant general.

It is something of a surprise to see Editor Leake of the Woodland Democrat take his goose quill in hand and write against the political pull when, had it not been for that selfsame pull, he would not now be receiving $4000 a year for doing nothing as Commissioner of Public Works. If we were Ed Leake we would write political pull with "caps."

Bland doesn't want Cuba and Porto Rico annexed to the United States until they are prepared to come in under Democratic principles. By the time the people of Porto Rico and Cuba were ready to adopt Democratic principles there would be no one left in this country who advocated them, and how lonesome the islanders would feel then.

The Call is greatly disturbed by the fear that the Republican party of California may regard this as a "yellow dog" year and asks excitedly: "Do the Republicans of California think they can carry this state on the achievements of Dewey, Sampson Miles and Shafter against the personal interests of the taxpayers, the workingmen and the farming classes? Do they imagine that a bloody shirt and the old flag are going to induce the toiling masses to project their yellow dogs into office?" The Republicans think or imagine none of these things, and if the Call had the sense it was born with it would not ask such foolish questions. If among the aspirants for state office there are men whose nomination would weaken the ticket let it make its criticisms with calmness and decency. The offensive tone it has employed lately in discussing candidates and in trying to tell the Republicans what they shall do, can benefit neither itself nor the party.

The rules of college football have been revised in the interests of greater simplicity and a fairer system of scoring, but the committee in charge refused to restrict the "mass plays," which have been criticized as dangerous, on the ground that they were not dangerous to trained athletes, and that the worst features were rapidly righting themselves. This is doubtless true, but it does not alter the fact that the game as now played is dangerous to the untrained boys of preparatory and high schools and smaller colleges. An effort ought to be made to confine the Rugby game to those for whom it is intended, and use the Association game, as played in England, for the smaller school teams.

The report that Captain Sigsbee will be given the command of the Texas upon the promotion of Captain Philip will gratify that officer's many admirers. The Texas and Maine were sister ships, the latter being slightly superior in displacement and armament. The keel of the Maine was laid in 1888 and that of the Texas in 1889, and each cost $2,500,000. Though the Texas had always been regarded as an unfortunate vessel, she has lived to make a glorious record for herself, while the Maine lies imbedded in the foul mud of Havana harbor, sent there by Spanish treachery. Besides having a good fighting ship under him again it is to be hoped Sigsbee will be advanced a few numbers when the time to make promotions comes. He has rendered excellent service during the war.

The fusion forces of Wyoming in their platform favored the retention of all land over which the American flag floats; the Democrats of Florida condemned territorial aggression, while the Texas Democrats favored the acquisition of Porto Rico and all the Spanish posessions in the western hemisphere and opposed the annexation of the Philippine islands or any territory in the eastern hemisphere. If the expressions of opinion on the question of territorial expansion invited by the administration are as various as the convention declarations it will have a pretty time coming to a decision. However, let us at least hope that it will make no attempt to please everybody. Nine time out of ten that is the way to please nobody.

There will be more gold mined this year in California than in Alaska, and at a greater profit, because there is less wasted effort and capital in the steadily established mining of the older regions, but there is no revival of the California fever, for the gold fever is not the result of gold mining, but only of the gambler's chance that a single man, without capital or special skill, may find a fortune. It is worth noting, also, that the total product of gold this year exceeds that of last year by several times the Klondike output, and is more than twice as great as it was ten years ago. Evidently the day of undue scarcity of gold is still far off.

If Spain wants delay, let her have it. We can afford to wait. We will simply continue active hostilities at Spain's expense until she yields unconditionally the essential points in our offer of peace. Our diplomats are no match for those of Spain in subtlety, part by reason of less experience and chiefly because of more conscience, but we can avoid the contest of subtlety by simply insisting that we will not enter into an armistice until after our conditions are accepted, and that the expense of a continuation of hostilities beyond a reasonable limit will be assessed as an indemnity on Spain.

The Examiner has made another guess as to the composition of the proposed peace commission. This time it makes Secretary Day chairman, ousts ex-President Harrison, ignores Olney and makes possibilities of Edmunds, Coudert, Foster, Kusson, Justice White and others. If the Examiner will mention as possibilities all persons who are prominent in public life, it will be in extreme danger of including among them the names of those who will be called upon to represent this country in the commission.

We have received the advertisement of a private school whose proprietor claims that he teaches the same branches by the same methods that were used fifty years ago, without any scientific new fangled methods. And, strange to say, there are many men who would scorn to do anything else after the manner of fifty years ago who will be appealed to by just such an advertisement. It is the survival, here and there, of such fossil notions, that hinders the progress of education.

There is a serious meat famine in Germany, owing to the too rigorous exclusion of American meats and the quarantine against Russia and Denmark. Prices in Berlin have risen 30 per cent and if foreign meats were entirely shut out it would be impossible to supply the demand even at these prices. Sooner or later Germany must come to appreciate the shortsightedness of excluding food supplies which she cannot sufficiently produce herself.

The Monadnock is due at Manila today, and the surrender of the city is expected to follow at once. The news will be awaited with much interest, which will be lessened, however, by the knowledge that no serious complications are probable. Dewey is now able to hold his own against foreign interference, while Merritt can guarantee order, even if the insurgents should make trouble. Because we are prepared to meet difficulties, they are the less likely to occur.

Maguire in his San Francisco speech the other night expressed the opinion that public operation of railroads is not necesary. The Populists who nominated him for Governor think it is necessary. However, while they differ on this important question they agree perfectly on the necessity of getting the offices.

A San Francisco exchange says it would be a graceful act for the heirs of Adolph Sutro to carry out his wish in relation to benefactions he designed bestowing upon the city. It would be indeed, but the sad and dreary fact is that heirs are not given to the performance of graceful acts.

Now we know that Fresno is on the right side in the baseball dispute. The Stockton Mail has decided against the town.

Fresno is one of the whitest towns in the country. Nobody asks anybody whether it is hot enough for him.

It turns out that Bismarck's estate instead of being valued at $7,000,000 is worth only $5,000,000. What a terrible blow to the poor heirs.

A San Francisco paper says that the Brown scandal is finally buried. Now bury Brown.

RANDOM REMARKS.

General Miles to Secretary Alger: "I came, I saw and I was banqueted."

In the society column of an exchange it is stated that the latest whim of the owners of dogs is to make them wear shoes in the house for the purpose of protecting the polished floors. It never occurs to a caniolater that the house is no place for his pulicose pup.

An exchange states that Louis Satan was prostrated by heat in a New Jersey town the other day. What a good time the humorists would be having if Satan had met with such an experience in Fresno. The incident would have supplied them with joke material for a whole year.

An Oakland paper "editorializes" on the uselessness of profanity. The editor probably never struck his finger nail with a hammer, never put up a stove-pipe, never received counterfeit coin in his change, never bought an unripe watermelon, never ate a chicken tamale with no chicken in it, never had relatives visit him while he was living in an expensive hotel, etc., etc. If any of these experiences had befallen him he would take a different view of profanity.

Editor McClatchy, who is drinking in the beauties of nature at Catalina, has sent an editorial to the Bee telling the Sacramento people how nice it is to live in the Capital City in the month of August. If the Sacramentans could only see what a good time McClatchy is having drinking pure sea water and making requisitions on the quartermaster at Camp Swanfeldt for extra blankets, they would entertain an able-bodied suspicion as to his sincerity.

The editorial gents who periodically declaim against California's vagrancy laws never fail to tell us that "if Christ and his apostles were to come back to earth and do in California as they did in Palestine—catch fish, eat of the grain and fruit by the wayside, and sleep where night overtook them—they would quickly be arrested and imprisoned as vagrants." Oh, the dolts! If Christ and his apostles were to come back to earth they would be overwhelmed with invitations to dine out. They would be elected to honorary memberships in the McKinley and Bryan clubs, and colleges would confer honary degrees upon them. Christ would be offered $25,000 by the Edison people to speak his sermon on the mount into a phonograph, and the apostles might turn a pretty penny by telling about their acts. Passes to theaters and concerts would be showered upon them, and even Mr. Mills would give them free transportation over Uncle Collis' line. Arrested and imprisoned indeed! Why, nothing would be too good for the heavenly visitors and we all would tumble over one another in our haste to do them honor.

All the same there is something the matter with our vagrancy laws.

P.M.M.

TO ANNUL A DEED

On the Ground That it Was Intended as a Trust.

H. W. Westlake and J. E. Wilson yesterday began suit against A. E. Bredull to have a deed canceled and annulled. The plaintiffs allege that on the 25th of September, 1897, the defendant represented to them that he had a purchaser for certain land which the plaintiffs owned, it being section 2, township 21 south, range 14 east, in the oil district.

In order that he might make the sale the plaintiffs deeded the land to him, with the understanding that he should sell it for $3000. The deed, although absolute on its face, was made as a trust, they claim. The defendant did not sell the land and still retains it. The plaintiffs ask for the restoration of the property to them and for the annullment of the deed.

JAILED IN STOCKTON.

McGrew's Accomplice Arrested by Sheriff Cunningham.

William Van Kirk, who is believed by the officers to have been McGrew's accomplice in stealing a valise from a passenger coach at the Southern Pacific depot, has been arrested in Stockton by Sheriff Cunningham. Deputy Constable Johnny Albin had been tracking the fellow and located him in Stockton. He telegraphed to Sheriff Cunningham to watch out for him, and yesterday received a telegram from the San Joaquin county sheriff stating that Van Kirk had been arrested there and was held to await the arrival of the Fresno officer. Deputy Albin will leave on the 5:20 train this morning to bring back the prisoner.

After stealing the valise McGrew gave it to Van Kirk. The latter took an overcoat and other contents of the valise. He left the overcoat in A. T. Connard's saloon that night, but called for it the next morning, when he skipped out.

Albin returned yesterday from Hanford. He ascertained that Van Kirk had been hiding for two days in a box car at Armona, and had his meals brought to him there. When the officer arrived, however, Van Kirk had left for Stockton.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY

A Big Increase in the Total City Assessment.

Louis Einstein yesterday asked the Board of Equalization to reduce the assessed valuation of six lots in block 41, owned by Mrs. P. A. Moffit of Oakland. The lots are now assessed at $150, and a $50 reduction was asked. The reduction was not allowed.

The total assessment role this year exceeds last year's by about $100,000. In a number of instances Assessor Collins made reductions, but the improvements that have been made during the last year are estimated at $300,000. The Board of Equalization has granted no reductions from the Assessor's figures, but in the case of the gas and water companies increased the Assessor's figures. Yesterday afternoon no business came before the board and an adjournment was taken to 10 o'clock this forenoon.

Salt Rheum

Intense Suffering—Could Not Sleep—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I had salt rheum on my arms, which itched intensely and kept me from sleeping. The skin on my hands would crack open. My friends believed I was suffering from blood poisoning. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did not see any improvement with the first bottle but continued with the medicine and after taking five bottles I was completely cured. My hands are now as smooth as I could wish." A. D. HAUBY, Elroy, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

HAD TO RUN.

Spaniards Repulsed by the American Warships.

A Bold Attack on a Lighthouse Repelled by Shell Fire.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The Herald has the following from Cape San Juan, Porto Rico, August 10th:

There was a two hours' fight before daybreak yesterday. Eight hundred Spaniards attempted to retake the lighthouse, which was guarded by Lieutenant Atwater, Assistant Engineer Jennings, Ensign Bronson and Gunner Campbell.

The Spaniards were driven back by shells from the Amphitrite, Cincinnati and Leyden. Refugees report that 100 Spaniards were killed.

William H. Boardman of the Amphitrite of Lawrence, Mass., a second-class man in the naval academy, was seriously wounded. He was in the lighthouse.

The Spanish advance began from Rio Grande, whither the Spaniards had retreated after the first landing of troops at Cape San Juan last week. They marched through Luquillo and pulled down the American flag at Fajardo and replaced the Spanish flag.

The terrified refugees warned the lighthouse force that the Spanish were coming. Sixty women and children were in an out-building of the lighthouse during the fight.

The Spaniards opened with a machine gun at a distance of 300 yards. The Leyden, Ensign Crosley commanding, rushed within a hundred yards of the shore and poured one-pounders into the Spaniards. Captain Barclay of the Amphitrite used six-pounders and the Cincinnati five-inch guns.

The ships landed 250 men during the fight and reinforced the lighthouse. A machine gun, rifles and ammunition were left by the retreating Spaniards.

Ensign Crosley took the refugees off at daybreak and has gone to Ponce. Our flag is still on the lighthouse, but the forces have been withdrawn.

The Amphitrite's guns cover the lighthouse ready to annihilate it if our flag is hauled down. It is one of the important lights on the island.

The Cincinnati has gone to the San Juan blockade.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

A Month's Furlough Granted Under Generous Terms.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—A general order has been issued at the adjutant general's office granting one month's furlough to the sick and wounded soldiers and transportation to their homes. At the expiration of their furloughs, if fit for duty the soldiers must report to the nearest army post, camp or hospital for the purpose of being sent to their regiments. Those not fit for duty are required to report to the adjutant general of the army, forwarding their furlough, accompanied by the certificate of a physician, stating their condition and probable time of recovery. Neither the certificate of the physician nor commutation of rations, while traveling, will be charged to the soldiers and sleeping car accommodations by rail and staterooms by boat will be furnished them. In lieu of rations, the soldiers will be paid $1.50 per day for the necessary number of days' travel.

Wyoming Republicans.

DOUGLASS, Wyo., August 11.—The Republican state convention, after two recesses, was called to order at 2:30 p. m. and the report of the committee on resolutions was read and unanimously adopted. The resolutions reaffirm in general terms the national declarations made at St. Louis in 1896. Following the adoption of the platform, Frank W. Mondell for congress and Deforest Richards for Governor were nominated by acclamation. After a short recess the convention completed the ticket by nominating F. Chatterton for Secretary of State, Leroy Grant for Auditor, T. T. Tynon for Superintendent of Public Instruction, G. E. Abbott for Treasurer and Jesse Knight for Associate Justice of supreme court.

No Politics in This.

WASHINGTON, August 11. — The President today appointed Judge J. H. Hobson, father of Lieutenant Hobson, postmaster at Greensboro, Alabama. Mr. Hobson is a Democrat and the nomination was made at the earnest request of his Republican fellow townsmen, as a mark of good feeling.

Preferred a Belgian Loan.

SHANGHAI, August 12.—A dispatch from Peking dated today says that an imperial edict has finally issued, sanctioning the Belgian loan for the construction of the railway line from Peking to Hankau, despite the protests of Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister.

Bonds for the Woman's Railroad

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11—An issue of $1,000,000 of bonds to run for forty years at 6 per cent interest has been decided upon for the building of the Stockton and Tuolumne railroad, or the "Woman's Road," as it is popularly known. The bond issue will consist of 1000 bonds of the value of $1000 each and the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company is to act as treasurer for the company and the issuance and sale of securities.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for chills and malaria. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price 50c.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

GRADING RAISINS

How It Will Be Done This Year.

Inspector Gordon Receiving Many Applications for Deputyships. Practical Men Wanted.

Alex Gordon, who was recently appointed chief inspector of raisins by the directors of the California Raisin Growers' Association, has entered upon the duties of his office. He has a desk in the headquarters of the association on I street, and is now engaged in mapping out the work. The first thing will be to select his corps of deputies. He estimates that he will require a staff of fifty or sixty assistants. These will be stationed in the different packing houses which come within the scope of the association. Eight counties in all are embraced in the association, being Fresno, Madera, Kings, Kern, Yolo, San Diego and San Bernardino. Mr. Gordon's work will be entirely supervisory, but it will require nearly all of his time. He will be required to make frequent trips to the different packing houses, and will be out of town much of the time.

There will be from one to two inspectors in each packing house. In some of the larger packing houses in this city perhaps three inspectors will be needed. The inspectors will be paid a salary of $3 a day. That will not be paid by the association, but by the packers. A part of the agreement between the association and the packers was that the latter would accept inspectors to be chosen by the association.

Yesterday Mr. Gordon received over twenty applications for a position as inspector. With them came testimonials and recommendations. The chief inspector is waiting for more applications, as he does not desire to select his deputies until all the "returns" are in. When he has a hundred applications before him he will pick out the fifty or sixty men best qualified for the position. Mr. Gordon stated yesterday that no one would be selected who was not thoroughly familiar with the raisin business. The position of inspector is not the place in which to learn the business, Mr. Gordon says, and hence he will choose none but practical men.

The grades will be established by the directors, who will determine the size of the screens. There will be no change in the classification heretofore in vogue.

KIRK'S FINE RECORD.

A Southern Opinion on the Fresno Man.

[From the Los Angeles Times.]

Thomas J. Kirk of Fresno, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is in the city. He is making a canvass of the southern end of the state. For the past eight years Mr. Kirk has been County Superintendent of Schools in Fresno county, and his administration of the office has been warmly endorsed by both Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Kirk first came to California twenty-six years ago. He attended the State Normal school at San Jose in 1874. After teaching in Colusa and Alameda counties he went to Fresno county, which has since been his home. He is thoroughly acquainted with the public school system of the state, and his long experience as a teacher has thoroughly fitted him for the position to which he aspires.

The Republican county conventions of Fresno, Kings, Madera and Tulare counties have already endorsed Mr. Kirk's candidacy. He will receive especially strong support in the San Joaquin valley, where he is well and favorably known.

Samuel T. Black of Ventura, the present Superintendent of Public Instruction, is seeking a renomination. He has made a good record, but is handicapped by the fact that Ventura has two other candidates for state offices—Judge Williams, who aspires to the supreme bench, and Blackstock, who is a candidate for Railroad Commissioner. Blackstock seems a sure winner, and it is questionable whether the Ventura delegation can accomplish more than to land one of its three candidates.

Where Noah Kept His Bees.

[From the Ladies' Home Journal.]

Dr. James K. Hosmer, while recently visiting Boston, had occasion to visit the new Public Library. As he went up the steps he met Edward Everett Hale, who asked the Doctor's errand.

"To consult the archives," was the reply.

"By the way, Hosmer," said Dr. Hale, "do you know where Noah kept his bees?"

"No," answered Hosmer.

"In the ark-hives," said the venerable preacher as he passed out of earshot.

J. P. White and wife came down from Madera yesterday.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

Dreadfully Nervous.

GENTS:—I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole Nervous System. I was troubled with Constipation, Kidney and Bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleansed my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained my health and strength. Mrs S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, corner of Mariposa and K streets.

Cure that cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cents.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. Clears the complexion. Easy to make and pleasant to take. 25c.

Be not deceived! A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, corner Mariposa and K streets.

Ladies, Take the Best. If you are troubled with Constipation, Sallow Skin, and a Tired Feeling, take Karl's Clover Tea, it is pleasant to take.

Dyspepsia Cured. Shiloh's Vitalizer immediately relieves Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food Distress and is the great kidney and liver remedy. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, corner Mariposa and K streets.

"I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa st.

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, JAMES H. SAYRE AND HIS wife, Lizzie Sayre, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and F. H. Deay on November 9th, 1895, and recorded November 14th, 1895, in book 196 of deeds, at page 65 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California, said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of two certain promissory notes made by the said James H. Sayre and Lizzie Sayre; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest on said notes.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on September 2d, 1898, between the hours of 9.30 and 10.30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The west half of section number sixteen (16), in township fourteen (14) south, range twenty-two (22) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also the rents, issues and profits, together with all water ditches, water rights, water contracts and privileges that are in any way connected with, or used or appertain to said land; excepting from the above described land, the fraction of land conveyed to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the north half of the north half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said section number sixteen (16).

ED R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
wa6 F. H. DEAY, Trustee.

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, CLOVIS M. COLE AND HIS wife, Lizzie Cole, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and W. P. Coleman February 1st, 1892, and recorded February 15th, 1892, in book 133 of deeds, at page 81 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California; said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Clovis M. Cole and Lizzie Cole; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on September 2nd, 1898, between the hours of 9.30 and 10.30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The west half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the northwest quarter, and the fractional west half of the northwest quarter, and the fractional north half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one (31), in township twelve (12) south, range twenty-two (22) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water ditches, water rights and privileges that are in any way connected with, used or appertain to said land.

ED R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
wa5t5 W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, CLOVIS M. COLE AND HIS wife, Lizzie Cole, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and W. P. Coleman October 23rd, 1891, and recorded October 29th, 1891, in book 113 of deeds, at page 461 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California, said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Clovis M. Cole and Lizzie Cole; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on September 2d, 1898, between the hours of 9.30 and 10.30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The west half of section number four (4), and the west half of section number nine (9), in township thirteen (13) south, range twenty-one (21) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water ditches, water rights and privileges that are in any way connected with, used or appertain to said land; excepting from the above described land a piece of land described as follows: Commencing at a point fifty (50) feet east of the west line of section number nine (9), township thirteen (13) south, range twenty-one (21) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, which point is distant eight hundred and twenty five (825) feet south from the north line of said section; running thence east two hundred and eight (208) feet; thence at right angles south four hundred and sixteen (416) feet; thence at right angles west two hundred and eight (208) feet to the east boundary line of the right-of-way of the railroad; thence north four hundred and sixteen (416) feet to the point of commencement, containing two (2) acres, more or less; also another tract of land described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section four (4), in township thirteen (13) south, range twenty-one (21) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, running thence west on the section line thirteen hundred and twenty (1320) feet; thence at right angles south eight hundred and twenty-five (825) feet; thence at right angles east seventeen hundred and fifty-one (1751) feet; thence at right angles north twelve hundred (1200) feet; thence in a straight line in the southwesterly direction to the point of beginning; the latter piece containing thirty-five (35) acres, more or less.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
wa5t5 W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE postoffice at Fresno, Cal., on August 8, 1898. Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised," and give the date of this advertisement. If not called for in fourteen days they will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington, D. C.

LADIES' LIST.

Bennett, Mrs Emma	Hawal, Miss Annie
Bowman, Mrs C A	King, Nellie
Clark, Mrs Elizabeth	Kinney, Mrs Madison
Cook, Mrs F B	Kesler, Mrs Aggie
Donaldson, Mrs A	Lirvine, Mrs Ayesha
Donovan, Mrs James F	Lee, Lydia Bacon
Dell, Daisy	Liegiuger, Mrs Dan
Evers, Mrs A	Mohlwood, Mrs Sarah
Green, Mrs	More, Mrs Emily
Hurley, Mrs Mary	McClelland, Agnes
Humphreys, Mrs H J	McCray, Mrs Harry
Henderson, Mrs Mary	McLarren, Mrs B
Johnson, Mrs M E	Rosenthal, Mrs Ernest
Jones, Mrs Grace	Stevenson, Mrs Harry

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Anderson, Mr Frank A	Henderson, W H
Bermingham, Mr	Hastie, Mr Louis
Beck, John N	Hausen, Mr James
Beck, Mr George B	Hausen, Mr H
Billion, Mr L J	Hewitt, Mr George
Burgess, T G	Johnson, Ray
Baker, Mr Al	Kennedy, Mr A C
Brown, Mr Car	Kelly, Norman Douglas
Colson, Mr Ed	Koetsle, Mr Fread
Cochran, Ed L	Loud, Mr Thomas
Calxius, O M	Ludwigsen, Peter Erich
Cabezut, Mr J N	Lewis, Geo B
Creson, Mr	Lemman, B
Donandt, W	Liggett, Mr Mose
DeBerry, Mr C A	Lloyd, W S
Draham, Mr M	Letcher, Mr Wm
Dinison, Mr Harry M	Marlin, James
Dinwoodie, Rev Wm	Masel, Antonio
Everison, Walter	Milburn, Mr C R
Floto, Mr Chas	Moore, James
Faust, Richard P	Morton, Mr John
Fillingrim, E B	Nielsen, Carl
Forbes, O H	O'Leary, Thomas
Greer, Mr G F	Phillips, B
Goblman, Mr H D	Pearson, J F
Graham, Mr J T	Rupell, Mr Henry (2)
Greenwood, Mr W E	Swase, Manuel
Howard, Mr Frank	Sturgess, Bert
Hortegon, S	Spraul, Mr W P
Hamilton, Mr B F	Thorne, T O
Hunter, Mr George W	Thompson, Mr Frank G
Harper, J W	Welch, Mr A C
Hartsman, Mr A B	

FOREIGN LIST.

Azevedo, Mr Joao M	Loria, Elia
Alves, Jacintho M	Leyoe, de Ambrosina
Beltrametti, Munsieur Frank	Luinones, Victor
Bagdolan, Mr K	Muraes, de Manuel Joaquin (4)
Freitas, Mr Carlos L	Ruszini, Guisenpina
Garcia, C A	Rumalla, Mrs Isabella
Gommos, Mrs Emma	Miyoke, Mr M
Gregorie, Le De	Mezamabito
Pierini, Mr A	Kubo, Mr S
Quinto, Brenta	Rodrigues, Mrs

JOHN W. SHORT, Postmaster.

BANKING HOUSES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FRESNO.

THE OLDEST BANK IN FRESNO COUNTY.

Capital $100,000
Surplus and undivided profits 155,000

O. J. WOODWARD..................President
E. KENNEDY..................Vice-President
T. C. WHITE..........Assistant Manager
E. A. WALROND....................Cashier
W. E. PRICE..........Assistant Cashier

This bank transacts a general banking and exchange business, issues letters of credit, draws direct on China and all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

Directors—Jacob Vogel, E. Kennedy, T. C. White, W. J. Dickey, O. J. Woodward.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF FRESNO.

Paid Up Capital.....................$200,000
Surplus.................................25,000

A. KUTNER, President.
ALEX GOLDSTEIN, Vice President and Manager.
WALTER SHOEMAKER, Cashier.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Buys and sells exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
Solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals.
Has absolutely fire and burglar proof safe deposit vault. Safety deposit boxes for rent at nominal figures.

Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Remember

if you are dissatisfied with the size of piece or with the quality of the chewing tobacco you are using—

get **BattleAx** PLUG

HIGH QUALITY LOW PRICE

and you'll get your money's worth. The 10-cent piece of Battle Ax is larger than the 10-cent piece of any other brand of the same high quality and is the largest piece of really good chewing tobacco that is sold for 10 cents.

Remember the name when you buy again.

A VOID MARRIAGE

Wolfe Thought He Wedded a Maid.

But She Was an Undivorced Woman.

The Matrimonial Escapade of Bertha Engleback, Alias Belle Little.

From Tuesday's Daily

P. S. Wolfe, a young farmer, told his matrimonial woe to Judge Webb yesterday and by a decree of court, was made wifeless and happy.

When Mr. Wolfe led a blushing bride to the altar in June, 1894, in the town of Merced, he thought for all the world that 'twas a maid who coyly clung to his arm and carried a bouquet of orange blossoms. He thought so for a good while afterward, too, but at length he learned the truth. He became aware of the chilling knowledge that his better half was a married woman when he took her to his hearth, and what was far worse that her husband still lived and that she was not divorced from him. He made the discovery about three months ago, and after satisfying himself of its truth, he consulted a lawyer. The result was that he began action, not for a divorce, but for an annullment of the marriage. Yesterday the marriage was declared void.

The late Mrs. Wolfe's first husband and now her only husband, is Daniel C. Purtymann, who is a resident of the town of Traver. Her maiden name was Bertha Engleback and before she became Mrs. Purtymann she lived at No. 1266 Larkin street, San Francisco. On the 13th of October, 1891, she and Mr Purtymann were wedded in the town of Traver. She was at that time just 19 summers, while he had seen 25 of them. They lived together for some time—just how long is not known—when they separated. Neither party applied for a divorce. The next heard of the fair charmer was when she appeared in Fresno, and was known by the winsome name of Belle Little. Mr. Wolfe met the wily married woman who was posing as a maiden, and wooed and won her.

The denouement came quite unexpected. Several months ago Mrs. Wolfe persuaded her husband to send to Los Angeles for her brother, which the husband did. The brother came and went to work on the ranch. In the course of a conversation with the young Benedick, his brother-in-law dropped some remarks about his sister's first husband. Mr. Wolfe was fairly astounded. He determined to ferret out the matter, and he began a quiet inquiry. He visited Traver and called upon Mr. Purtymann. The latter sympathized with him. Purtymann did not give his wife a very flattering recommendation. Mr. Wolfe obtained a copy of the license authorizing his wife's first marriage. Thus equipped he was ready to invoke the law to have his marriage declared "all off."

The fair charmer did not contest the suit for an annullment of the marriage, and yesterday the case went by default. Mr. Wolfe's attorney introduced the marriage license and Mr. Wolfe was sworn. He told the story substantially as narrated in the foregoing.

WATER FOR IRRIGATION.

An Engineer's Plan for Settling Existing Disputes.

During the past season and in several other years water for irrigation during for more than a few months has proved of great value to farmers who, under the canal system, can secure water nearly all the year round. If improvements to our water system in Fresno county could be made so as to give nearly the whole county its advantages, would it not be worth its while to do this?

The undersigned has studied the water situation and made many surveys with this object in view during a number of years and believes that he has at last found a scheme by which all the canals can have plenty of water and by which all the litigation over the water by the different canal companies can be settled.

My plan is for the canal companies in Fresno and Kings counties, taking water from Kings river, to come together and settle by mutual agreement their vested right to the water, whatever that may be, or in some way agree to determine this right and then go in together and build a large reservoir to store up all the surplus water that generally flows away in Kings river during the summer floods of May and June, and sometimes even in winter floods.

The reservoir site is on the east side of the Laguna grant. There I would take about 20 sections of land and construct levees on the lower side from 5 to 30 feet high which would impound the water to an average depth of 15 feet and would contain over eight billion cubic feet of water, from which a canal running 500 feet of water could run for four and one-half months before it was empty. This would be after allowing one-third for seepage and evaporation. I do not believe the loss would be as much as this, for when more water was used under the "76," Fowler Switch and Centerville and Kingsburg canal systems, there would be more seepage back into the river. Last year measurements up the river showed that there was over 100 cubic feet more water at Kingsburg than at Centerville.

Now as to the distribution of water from the reservoir. I would, as I said before, have the canal companies agree upon the amount each is entitled to; then let the Fresno canal take its share, and the Kings county companies take theirs out of the reservoir; and then let the Centerville, Kingsburg, Fowler Switch and "76" canal companies take their water at Centerville. If the Crescent and Stinson Canal companies would come into the agreement they could take their water out of the reservoir and the same with the Grant Canal and the Liberty people.

In that way all the water troubles in Fresno and Kings counties could be settled and conditions vastly improved, for if the reservoir now existed and had in it all the surplus water of last year all of the ditches might have had water today, and even later in ordinary years.

Why cannot the different companies arrange a meeting an see what can be done to carry out a scheme of this kind? The cost of constructing the reservoir might not be any more than the money spent in law suits from time to time and at any rate the money spent in law suits will more than pay interest on the cost.

The above is a rough outline of a plan which I consider would be of great interest and value to Fresno county and I most respectfully submit it for consideration.

I. THIELMAN.

Fresno, August 8, 1898.

ENLARGING ITS PLANT.

The Electric Company Putting in New Transformers

From Tuesday's Daily.

The San Joaquin Electric Company has just received from the east a large consignment of machinery in the shape of twelve high voltage transformers. Six of these new transformers will be placed in the sub-station in this city, while the remaining six will be sent to the company's plant in the mountains. While the actual amount of electricity transmitted under the new arrangement will be no greater than hitherto, the voltage will be higher and the loss in transmission much less. At present the company transmits 11,000 volts over the wires leading to Fresno; with the new machinery in operation it will transmit 15,000 volts over the same wires. At present the loss in transmission is about 11 per cent; while under the new arrangement the loss will be less than 5 per cent.

This increase in voltage will also necessitate extensive improvements in in the line leading to this city. New insulator pins, coated with paraffin will be substituted for those now in use. The coating of paraffin is intended to prevent the loss of electricity through what is technically known as "leakage." In rainy weather, the poles and insulators, becoming damp, form a circuit and occasion great losses of electricity. The new insulator pins will prevent this.

MORE CONTRACTS

Alex Gordon's Work in Southern California.

Seventy-Five Per Cent Join the Pool—Heavy Shipment of Oranges.

Alex Gordon returned Sunday from the southern part of the state, whither he went in the interests of the California Raisin Growers' Association, as there is quite a quantity of raisins produced in that southern country.

"What success did you meet with in Southern California?" asked a Republican reporter of Mr. Gordon yesterday.

"Well, I got 75 per cent of the raisins of that section in the pool," was the answer.

Mr. Gordon spent nine days proselyting among the southern growers and when he fully explained the purposes and workings of the association he found little difficulty in getting the growers to sign the contracts. He took a number of blanks down with him and came home with the signed contracts in his inside pocket.

In speaking of the raisin situation in the southern part of the state Mr. Gordon said it was equally as bad as it has been here, if not worse. Half of last year's crop is still on the hands of the growers. The raisins are all packed and ready for shipment, but there is neither market nor price for them. The raisin producers were so despondent that they were ready to grab at a straw, and in the combine which Mr. Gordon explained to them they believed that they saw their salvation.

Just before he began preaching the doctrine of raisin pooling, one of the growers consigned his crop to a commission merchant. He had fifteen tons of raisins, and when he received the returns he found that his share of the profit amounted to only $128.

Mr. Gordon reports that the southern part of the state is also suffering from a scarcity of water. There is a fair peach crop, but other fruit, excepting oranges, is not abundant. The orange crop this year, however, was enormous. Already between 14,000 and 15,000 carloads have been shipped East.

WANTED NUGGETS.

The Residence of Charles Walter is Burglarized.

Last Saturday night a burglar attempted to get hold of some of those nuggets which Charles Walter brought back from the Klondike. While the family were away he broke into the house, forcing the kitchen door, and thoroughly ransacked the place. He turned the contents of a trunk on the kitchen floor, and rifled the bureau drawers.

He secured a gold watch and some jewelry which Mrs. Walter had received from her father. The marauder overlooked a purse which contained $15 and some of those nuggets which were evidently what he expected to obtain.

A CANDY PULL.

Fresnans Have a Good Time on Pine Ridge.

Mrs. Harry Burton of Fresno gave a candy pulling party last Friday evening to a number of her Fresno friends encamped at Ockenden's. A large bonfire was built, around which the young people enjoyed themselves until morning.

Mr. Miley and Miss Thorn won the prize cake and would have won it much more easily had not a small tree hindered them. Mr. Burton and Miss Martin were not "in it" considering the trouble they took over the hidden box. Sam Ferguson was very troublesome with the candy that he could not pull. Miss Nevada Osborn's singing was excellent, but did not last long enough. As a candy cook Mrs. Harry Burton has no equal. W. C. Colson sat too close to the fire and is consequently wearing a blister on his neck. Everyone had a good time, and all went home with mouths full of candy.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Burton, Mr. and Mrs Fred Rodgers, W. C. Colson, Sam Ferguson, S. Henry, C. K. Jones, Will La Grange, F. Doyle, H. Dickey, M. Harris, W. Bailey, W. Mitchell, Sig Hobler, C. Bissell, J. J. Miley, H. E. Barnum, M. Burge, G. B. Woods, T. E. Norris, T. J. Ockenden, C. Sample, N. Craghead, Miss Nevada Osborn, Miss Iversons, Miss Martin, Miss Lawson, Miss Thorn, Miss Smith, Mrs. Holliday, Miss Huffman, Miss Overhault, Miss Burge, Miss I. Bacon, Miss Doyle and Miss Muriel Burton.

A Brakeman Injured.

Dick Williams, a brakeman on the Southern Pacific road, met with a very painful accident yesterday. He was assisting some men to unload a freight car and while moving a large box of material it fell on his thigh, crushing it badly. The injured man was removed to his home in this city and given medical assistance.

James A. Ward is in San Francisco, where he attended the meeting of the directors of the baseball league last night. He will return on the 5:20 train today. He was accompanied by J. W. McSwain.

MURRELL BACK

Another Gold Hunter Returns.

The Klondiker's Multiple Explained.

The Fresnan Does Not Give a Glowing Account of the Country.

L. A. Murrell, of Murrell & Taylor, 1057 I street, has returned to Fresno after a year's absence in the Klondike. He came down from St. Michaels to Victoria in the British steamer Manuense, and from Seattle came to Fresno by rail, arriving here Sunday night. He brought back some nuggets with him—one which he wears as a necktie ornament and others which he shows to his friends. Just what wealth he brought back to Fresno from the frozen north he is not telling, however.

He left here a year ago—lacking two days—in company with William Gafford and Sherman McIlroy. Upon reaching the Klondike, each gold-hunter went his way to seek his own fortune. Murrell's two companions are still in the nugget land.

Mr. Murrell worked two claims on El Dorado, right back of the Berry claims. He worked them on a percentage and says he did fairly well. He also took up a claim of his own and afterwards sold it. He still has an interest in the land of gold and may return in the spring, but if he does he says he will come right out again.

In a chat about the country Mr. Murrell rehearsed many of the same tales which are told by other returned gold-hunters. He says there is undoubtedly a great deal of the yellow metal in the country, but not enough to cause all the people who have rushed thither to realize their golden dreams. He had some interesting figures jotted down in a memoramdum book. There are between 30,000 and 40,000 claims staked out in the Klondike and Indian river districts, which embraces all the known gold producing territory. Of those 30,000 and 40,000 claims which have been staked, only 10,040 are recorded. When a man records his claim he is barred from taking up a new one, but a prospector may stake several claims as long as he does not record one. That would go to show that not much is thought of three-fourths of the claims staked. He estimates that there are not more than 150 paying claims in the Klondike. By a paying claim he means one that will net $15 a day, provided one works it himself. The great stampede upon French Gulch hill produced not more than seven paying claims.

He states that there are people in Dawson from all parts of the United States, but the Coast—California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia—are the best represented by far. Many of the later arrivals soon get thoroughly disgusted with the country. Of the 260 people who returned on the Manuense 160 were new arrivals who had given up the gold hunt.

The steamboat companies, he says, continue to give out extravagant reports concerning the amount of money taken out of the country. He declares that not more than $300,000 was brought back on the Manuense, although the purser gave out the statement that $3,000,000 was the clean-up on board.

When asked if there were good prospects for business in Dawson he answered that a year ago there was a chance to make money in business there,but prices now are comparatively low. Meals have dropped from $3 to $1 and other things accordingly.

Among the Fresno people whom he met in Dawson were: A. D. Warnekros, wife and son, Frank Neate, Gus Anderson, Jack Barett, Archie Grant, John Rooney, Ed Wolcott, Billy Ryan, Joe Sylkes, Jim McDonald, Otto Wagner and William Karnes.

Mr. Murrell's rule for arriving at the truth of the reported clean-ups from the Klondike is to divide the figures by a hundred. He thinks that is about the multiple of the ordinary Klondiker.

PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

A Number of Offenders Had Their Trials Set Yesterday.

Yesterday was arraignment day in Judge Webb's department of the superior court, and a large number of offenders were brought before the bar of justice in order to enter their pleas and have the date of their trials set.

All the prisoners pleaded not guilty, and their trials were set for the following dates: Frank Darby, charged with murder, September 19th; C. M. Butler, charged with bigamy, September 29th; McKay and Hayes, charged with blowing up a dam, September 26th; Joe Bright, charged with attempted robbery, September 25th.

A venire of fifty trial jurors was drawn to hear the cases.

PISTOL AND KNIFE.

They Figure in an Affray on the Grant.

There was a shooting and cutting affray on the Grant, about 25 miles south of Fresno yesterday, but the particulars of it were not obtainable here last night. From what could be learned, J. O. Hancock shot several times at a man named Asnis. The latter, it is said, attacked him with a knife. The trouble was over a pasture bill. Hancock was placed under arrest and taken before a Justice, who released him on bail.

It is not known how badly wounded Asnis is. It was reported in Selma last night that he had died, but that is discredited here, as Coroner Long received no word of it.

A Lively Scrap.

The vicinity of the court house fountain was the scene of a rather lively fistic encounter Sunday night between Charles Boyd and two other men whose names have not been learned. The causes leading up to the fight are not generally known, but from the little that has leaked out it is evident that there was a woman in the case. Boyd, it seems, who accompanied the woman, became jealous of the attention bestowed upon her by the other men. The quarreling began under the trees in the park and culminated a few moments later in the fight near the fountain. With the exception of an injured hand and a small protuberance over the right eye, Boyd is unharmed. No arrests have occurred and it is not likely that any will be made.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hoyle and family will leave today for a few weeks vacation at the coast.

INFECTED HERDS

Many Cattle Are Condemned.

Band of 25,000 Prevented From Being Shipped.

An Inspector Found Texas Fever Among Carey Brothers' Stock.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The government has refused to allow stock from this part of the state to be shipped out of California on account of the prevalence of Texas fever among the herds.

Yesterday Carey Brothers, the large Omaha buyers of cattle, had 25,000 head of stock condemned at Hanford by Dr. C. H. Blemer, chief government inspector for California. Not all the animals were affected with the fever, nor even a small part of the herd, but the disease was found in a number of the cattle, and hence the while herd was condemned. The inspector would not allow the apparently well ones to be segregated from the feverish cattle and shipped on, for the reason that they had been exposed to the disease and he feared they might develop it en route.

Had Carey Brothers bought the stock unconditionally, they would have lost between $25,000 and $50,000 on the deal, but they purchased them on condition that they would pass inspection by the government authorities. The cattle are now in Hanford, whither they had been shipped to board the cars for Omaha, but they will have to be taken now by their former owners.

The prevalence of Texas fever—if it really be Texas fever—will mean great loss to the stock raisers of this state, as it will close the eastern market to them. There is considerable doubt in the minds of many whether it really is Texas fever. A couple of years ago the cry was raised in the Middle Western states that California stock was affected with the fever and large shipments were quarantined at Omaha. The State Board of Health took the matter up and succeeded in convincing the government authorities that the disease was not Texas fever.

Tomorrow Carey Brothers will ship 7000 sheep to Omaha from Lemoore and on Monday they will ship 7000 more from Sanger and Visalia.

BRANCHING OUT.

Mining Exposition in Far-Off Australia.

A Letter to the Chamber of Commerce From Hugh Craig.

Major Dennett, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has received the subjoined communication from Hugh Craig, special commissioner of the United States to represent this country at the international mining and industrial exposition to be held in Australia. The matter will be considered tomorrow afternoon at the meeting of the executive committee at 4:30 o'clock and also at the monthly meeting to be held at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The communication is as follows:

"It has been decide to hold an international mining and industrial exhibition in Coolgardie, the principal city of the western Australian gold fields, and suitable buildings are being erected ready for March 21, 1899.

"The scope of the exhibition, which was at first intended to be entirely confined to mining, has been enlarged, and now embraces arts, industries, manufactures, implements, food products, etc., being, in fact, thoroughly comprehensive.

"This exhibition offers the opening up of a trade on what are undoubtedly the most extensive and the wealthiest gold fields of the world. It is under the patronage of the Western Australian government and granted the privilege of free rallage to the exhibition and free bond except where exhibits are sold. They have also placed upon the estimates sums of money for the exhibition of the country's products: and more important still have asked the imperial government to appoint a commission.

"The United States government will be asked to officially recognize the exhibition and to appoint official commissioners to represent our country in person at the exhibition.

"A charge for space is made of 50 cents per square foot of floor or ground space and 25 cents per square foot wall space. By taking a full bay, which is 15 feet by 15 feet, exhibitors have the floor and wall space for the sum of $125.00. A deposit of 25 per cent of space money is required with the application, the balance being payable on January 1, 1899.

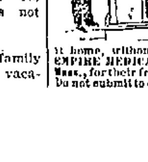
"Special show cases for trophies not exceeding four feet wide may be placed in the centre of the avenues on payment of $5 per square foot.

"We have as a nation reached the point in our foreign commerce where our exports exceed one hundred million dollars per month, an aggregate double that of our imports, a stepping stone only in the march of the United States to the prominent position of the greatest commercial nation in the world. The Coolgardie exhibition presents another opportunity not to be neglected of pushing our products to the front, particularly to points on the Pacific ocean, destined to be the field of the great commercial contest looming up in the near future and in the direction of our newly acquired colonies in the Philippine Islands.

"HUGH CRAIG,

Special Commissioner for the United States."

A Wonderful Book.



Gentlemen: this book contains a wonderful announcement, and gives accurate information in regard to

A successful remedy for removing urethral stricture.

For overcoming and reducing enlargement and irritation of the prostate gland.

For removing urethral obstruction, inflammation and chronic mucous discharges.

This remedy avoids operation, requires no instruments, is free from pain and danger. It is safe, scientific and practical, curing fully at home, without loss of time. Write to the EMPIRE MEDICAL CO., 40 Smith Bldg., Boston, Mass., for their free book describing this remedy. Do not submit to operation until you investigate

THE ARMY AND NAVY

Voluminous Official Documents.

Relations Between Shafter and Sampson.

The Admiral Furnishes a Report Showing How He Co-operated at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—A good deal of light is thrown upon the relations between the army and navy during that critical period just preceding the surrender of Santiago by the following extracts from Admiral Sampson's report, dated July 15, which is now made public by the navy department:

On July 1, a demonstration was made by a Michigan volunteer regiment at Aguadores, under command of General Duffield. The New York, Gloucester and Suawanee moved up at the request of the army to assist in an attack, which was to begin at daylight., but the troops which came by rail, did not arrive until 9.20 o'clock. The small river San Juan cuts through a deep defile and is spaned by an iron deep defile and is spanned by an iron fort near the water and on the hill are some small rifle pits. Some 16 or 20 of the enemy had been counted while waiting for the troops but disappeared when the ships began firing. The troops advanced as far the bridge. A corner of the fort was knocked off by the shells of the navy and the flagstaff shot away.

Desultory firing was kept up between our troops and the Spanish, the troops returning to Siboney about half past ten o'clock. The evening of July 1, the admiral was notified by General Shafter that the army would assault at daylight on the second and the navy was requested to keep up a fire at the batteries on the bluff. The squadron consequently closed in early on the morning of the second and kept up a vigorous fire two hours, but the attack proposed by General Shafter did not take place on that date. On the night of July 10, the Reina Mercedes was sunk by the Spaniards so as to obstruct the ships. Extensive shore batteries existed and if smaller essels had been sunk by the mines or batteries, the harbor would have been effectually closed against us.

It was essential to the new scheme of attack of combined forces that a position occupied by the eastern and western batteries should be carried and this was the scheme first proposed by General Shafter on the day of his first arrival. It was at that time explained to him that it was of primary importance that these points should be carried, as their possession insured the destruction of the mines, and the entrance of heavy ships into the harbor at the assault on Cervera's fleet.

This was heartily consented to by General Shafter, who stated that the entrance to the harbor was the key to the situation. This was repeated in his interview with General Garcia at Acceraderos. It had been the admiral's desire to do everything possible to co-operate with General Shafter. Such an attack as that proposed by the General was in complete accord with the views held by the admiral and discussed with his staff. It was proposed to bring up the marines from Guantanamo and add them to the marines of the squadron thus making a force of nearly a thousand men which must be landed either at the foot of the Morro in Estrella Cove, to assault the Morro or to the westward for the purpose of assaulting the west batery. At the same time a detachment of two or three thousand men from the army would proced by Aguadores, occupy the ground between the Morro and just to the northward of it. A visit of General Shafter was arranged but the admiral being ill, his chief of staff went instead.

The following arrangement was made:

Camp near San Juan river, Cuba, July 6, 1898.

"Minutes of conversation between Captain Chadwick of the navy, representing Admiral Sampson and General Shafter:

"That a long continued bombardment be made of Santiago from the sea with the heavier guns of the fleet, the fleet firing slowly and continually during say twenty-four hours, at the rate of one shell every five minutes, excepting one hour, at the date of one every two minutes. This refers to the eight-inch to 13-inch shells. If this be not sufficient to bring the enemy to terms, that an assault will be arranged on the Socapa battery, using marines and the Cuban forces under General Cebreco, and an effort made to enter the harbor with some of the smaller ships of the squadron. This attack to be made upon knowing the result of a second demand made upon the commanding officer of the Spanish forces for the surrender of the place, stating to him the conditions that surround him, destruction of the Spanish fleet, etc., and the number of forces opposed to him. To give him time to consider the matter the date of the bombardment is fixed at noon of the 9th, unless he positively refuses to consider it at all, when it will begin at such time as is convenient to ourselves.

"General Shafter will furnish the admiral with correct maps, showing where his lines will be surrounding the city and also open telegraphic communication by the way of Siboney down to near Aguadores, to give information as to the fall of the first shots."

Killed in a Drunken Brawl.

REDDING, August 8.—In a drunken brawl at Iron Mountain last night Fred Johnson stabbed and killed Daniel Harrigan, a miner. Both were drunk. A man named Lyons, now in jail, is said to be an accomplice. The officers and the Coroner have gone to the scene. Harrigan's abdomen was cut opened and frightfully slashed. The men have been on bad terms for some time past and it was expected there would be trouble. Harrigan was a quarrelsome man and when in his cups was considered a dangerous man. He had threatened to "do people" in the past.

MILLER & LUX.

The Litigation Over the Estate is Ended.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—The heirs of the Miller & Lux estate appeared in Judge Belcher's court today and announced a compromise by which the litigation over the estate is finally set at rest. Some time ago the heirs of Charles Lux became involved in a dispute with Henry Miller, the surviving partner of the firm, they claiming that he was managing the affairs of the estate to their disadvantage. The result was the filing of a suit against Mr. Miller for a division of the property of the firm and an accounting.

Since that time, however, the firm was incorporated and the affairs of the estate placed in the hands of a board of trustees.

When the matter came up in Judge Belcher's court the heirs of Charles Lux announced that the acts of Mr. Miller met with their cordial approval, and that the action against him had no longer a valid foundation.

The court, after hearing this statement, dismissed the action, thereby bringing the Miller and Lux litigation to a close.

Domestic Trouble and Carbolic Acid

SAN JOSE, August 8.—William Balbach committed suicide this morning or last night. A junkman who called at his house in Cottage Grove this morning by appointment found his body lying in the yard. He was then cold in death. It is suposed that he took the poison at an early hour this morning, probably at 2 or 3 o'clock. He used carbolic acid. He was about 40 years of age and leaves a wife and two children. This is the second wife and there had been trouble between the couple according to the neighbors. She left home last week and since then Balbach had been despondent. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

Killed on the Track.

SAN JOSE, August 8.—William Kennedy, a resident of Saratoga, a man some 55 years of age, was killed by the north-bound train at Santa Clara at 9.17 this morning. It is supposed that Kennedy was intending to go to San Francisco. He was standing by the side of the track reading the time table. The train came along and he did not see it. The crossbeam of the engine hit him on the hip and the piston rod on the head. Death was almost instantaneous. He leaves no family, but a considerable amount of property.

Stagnation in Central America.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—The Pacific Mail steamship City of Panama arrived today direct from La Libertad with a cargo consisting principally of coffee. According to members of the crew of the vessels, business is exceedingly dull in Central America. Gold is very scarce and the depreciation of the value of silver has greatly reduced the wealth of the population. Everything is purchased outside and nothing to speak of manufactured. Labor is paid in silver, but the wages remain the same as when silver was almost at a par with gold.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

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WM. M. COOLIDGE,

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H. F. PETERS,

Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Tax Collector of Fresno county.

E. L. AUSTIN,

Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Constable of the Third Judicial Township.

H. L. NUDD,

Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Supervisor of the Fourth Supervisoral District.

DR. E. E. BAIRD,

Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Superintendent of Schools.

PHILIP SCOTT,

Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Supervisor of the Third Supervisoral District.

WM. H. PULESTON,

The horseshoer, regular nominee of the Republican convention for Constable of the Third Judicial Township.

DAVE COSGRAVE,

Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Court Clerk.

EMORY A. DONAHOO,

Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Recorder.

H. E. BARNUM,

Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Auditor.

GEO. L. HOXIE,

Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Surveyor.

P. F. PECK,

Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Sheriff of Fresno county.

GEO. W. JONES,

Regular nominee of the Republican convention for District Attorney of Fresno county.

SAM W. MARSHALL,

Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Treasurer.

J. P. VINCENT,

Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Assessor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

DR. G. L. LONG,

Regular nominee of the People's Party and Democratic party conventions for Coroner of Fresno county.

TOM MARTIN,

Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Supervisor, Fourth District.

C. D. DAVIS,

Regular nominee of the Democratic and People's party conventions for County Surveyor.

H. C. TUPPER,

Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Justice of the Peace of the Third Judicial Township.

J. B. HANCOCK,

Regular nominee of the People's Party and Democratic party conventions for Tax Collector of Fresno county.

GEORGE W. CARTWRIGHT,

Regular nominee of the People's Party and Democratic party conventions for County Court Clerk.

W. P. NELSON,

Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Treasurer of Fresno county.

W. O. MILES,

Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for the office of Public Administrator of Fresno county.

AM S. HAYS,

Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Auditor of Fresno county.

O. L. EVERTS,

Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for the office of District Attorney of Fresno county.

J. D. COLLINS,

Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for the office of Sheriff of Fresno county.

JAMES M. KERR,

Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Recorder of Fresno county.

GEORGE S. RAMSAY,

Regular nominee of the People's Party and Democratic party conventions for County Superintendent of Schools.

HERMAN LEVY,

Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Supervisor of he Third Supervisoral District.

COOLEST SEA BREEZES, QUICKEST REACHED,

AT SANTA MONICA, CAL.

Fishing from two wharves—Delicious Surf Bathing on safe, sandy, clean beach—North Beach Bathhouse, warm plunge—Celebrated Los Angeles Military Band, free concerts every Saturday and Sunday afternoons—Ohlmeyer's Orchestra, free musicales daily—Celebrated Drives—Fine Camping Facilities—Fishing—Hunting in the Santa Monica Mountains—Bicycling—New Golf Links—New Tennis Courts—New Croquet Grounds—Polo—Yachting—Boating—Unique Fish Grill—New Management Arcadia Hotel. Special and Novel Attractions every Sunday. FRANK A. MILLER, Prop.



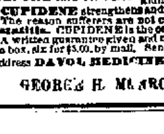
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LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN FRESNO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st 1898.

Name of Purchaser.	No.	Date of Approval.	No. and Date of Certificate of Purchase.		Meridian.	Township.	Range.	Section.	No. of Acres.	Description.	Amount of principal paid.	Amount of principal unpaid.	Amount of interest paid.	Amount of interest unpaid and due Jan. 1, 1898.
Hazelton, Wesley B.	2775	Oct. 3, 1892.	12675	Nov. 21, 1892.	M. D.	12 S.	23 E.	36	320	S½	$80 00	$320 00	$95 05	$14 80
Wiedero, Henry O.	1411	July 31, 1889.	11703	Sept. 10, 1889.	"	11 S.	29 E.	16	640	All	160 00	640 00	332 27	89 60
Flagg, E. E.	4010	June 5, 1894.	13167	June 13, 1894.	"	20 S.	16 E.	36	523	All	130 75	523 00	20 95	146 44
Brooks, James	4051	Dec. 24, 1894.	13306	Feb. 13, 1895.	"	17 S.	13 E.	20		SW¼ of SW¼				
					"	"	"	28	120	E½ of NW¼	30 00	120 00	16	33 60
Wilson, G. H.	4128	Feb. 11, 1896.	13508	April 2, 1896.	"	14 S.	26 E.	16	80	N½ of NE¼	20 00	80 00	4 98	11 20

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct list of delinquent purchasers of State School Lands, as shown by the records of this office.

M. J. WRIGHT, Register State Land Office.

[SEAL.]

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, FRESNO COUNTY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Notice is hereby given to each and all of the persons mentioned in the above "List of Delinquent Purchasers of School Lands in Fresno County" that if the said amounts, respectively, due and delinquent, as aforesaid, are not paid in fifty (50) days after the date of this notice, an action will be commenced to foreclose the interest of the said purchasers, respectively, in the said lands described in said "List of Delinquent Purchasers of School Lands in Fresno County" and to cancel and to render null and void said certificates of purchase.

ALVA E. SNOW, District Attorney of Fresno County, State of California.

Dated at Fresno this 15th day of May, 1898.

BAD NEWS FOR KLONDIKERS

Small Stakes and Big Hardships.

Over 20,000 Men Idle at Dawson.

More People Than the Country Can Support — Seventeen Prospectors Drowned.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., August 8.—The steamer Rosalie arrived here tonight from Skaguay, Alaska, with 100 passengers from Dawson City, who came up the Yukon river via the lakes. They bring advices from Dawson up to July 27th, and considerable gold dust estimated at $100,000. Joseph Barrett of Seattle is probably the best fixed man financially, having brought out about $25,000 in dust. Barrett has been conducting a sporting house in Dawson. Others brought out sums ranging from $2000 to $15,000. The steamer Monarch arrived at Dawson July 23d and the steamer Sovereign July 25th from St Michaels. The Monarch was last reported high and dry on the way up the river, but the warm weather caused a sudden rise in the river and she was easily floated.

The steamer Joseph Glosett, owned by Portland parties and plying between Dawson and the lakes, while trying to run through White Horse canyon struck a rock and sunk in six feet of water. No lives were lost and all the outfits were saved, though in a damaged condition.

It is thought that the steamer can be floated again and resume her run.

The Dawson market is well supplied with fresh beef, several hundred having arrived and about 300 head are on the trail, being driven in. One of the first parties arriving was H. L. Miler of Seattle, who reached there with 85 head, for which he found a ready sale at $1.15 per pound dressed. Miller intends returning immediately with a drove of hogs. He drove his cattle across the lakes on the ice, while in the center of the lakes the boats were making regular trips. Their party, driving in a large number of cattle, met with a serious accident at Thirty Mile river, resulting in the drowning of a young man named Shannon, a nephew of Willis Thorpe of Seattle and several head of cattle.

Mining operations in the Klondike are at a standstill and will continue so until cold weather sets in. It is estimated that about 25,000 idle men are in Dawson eagerly waiting for something to turn up. This number is being swelled every day by new arrivals from both up and down the river. There are now more people there than the country can support.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—A letter received by the Alaska Commercial Company dated Unalaska, July 29th, says:

Information received here is to the effect that an entire party of twelve prospectors calling themselves the "Columbia Exploring Company," together with Rev. R. Weber, a Moravian missionary, his wife, child and two native pilots, bound for the Kuskovin river, have been lost. Not long ago Rev. Weber was asked by some of the prospectors who were on board of the steamer Lakme to go with them as pilot and interpreter, with two Indian pilots up the Kuskovin river. He agreed to do so, taking his wife and child along. On June 24th, Weber met the party who had a 50-foot steamer and two barges. They were at Good News bay, but were short one boat which was needed to carry their stores. On June 25th the natives say, a small steamer with two barges in tow, left Good News bay to proceed up the river. Soon after their departure a terrific storm arose and a few days later the natives reported a stranded barge ashore on the north side of the river. It was laden with suplies, all of which were appropriated by the finders. Later on a raft was found adrift. Nothing has been heard of any of the seventeen persons who started up the river and all are thought to have perished. The names of the prospectors have not been ascertained.

Exempted From Taxation.

SAN FRACISCO, August 8.—The secretary of the treasury issued a circular in which the decision is made that certificates of acknowledgment to deeds of mortgages need not bear a war revenue stamp. By a previous decision it was held that such certificates of acknowledgment required a ten-cent stamp, but the ruling has been reversed, as it is now considered that the certificates are part of the deed or mortgage.

Dole to be President.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—Senator Morgan of the Hawaiian commission is quoted by the Call as saying that ex-President Dole will be the first President of Hawaii and not Mr. Sewall, as recently suposed.

The senator added that he had the best of reasons for bellving that Admiral Miller was carrying Dole's commission to the islands.

Reports Exaggerated.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 6.—Captain Constantine, who has been in charge of the Northwestern Mounted police in the Yukon for the past four years returned here today. He is preparing an official report to the government and refuses to speak in regard to the mining regulations and other matters of similar conditions which affect the Yukon population. He considers reports of the guld output have been grossly exagerated. Americans seem to have almost a monopoly of the carrying traffic into the Yukon.

BISMARCK'S LAST WISHES

Kaiser Wilhelm Respected Them.

Humiliation of Imperial Pride.

The Ex Chancellor's Family Obstinately Decline to Recognize the Changed Conditions.

[Copyrighted 1898 by Associated Press.]

BERLIN, August 6.—The death of Prince Bismarck has, of course, engrossed public attention throughout the week. While it cannot truthfully be said that the oppression created by the sudden death of the great chancellor was as deep as would have been expected, and while there was nothing like general mourning visible in Berlin, yet there was unmistakeable evidences of widespread sympathy.

The publications and revelations which so quickly followed the death of the Prince have naturally created a sensation and deep anger in government circles, and there is still greater surprise and resentment at the attitude of the Bismarck family.

The Emperor left nothing undone that could testify to his personal grief or the sense of greatness of the loss to Germany. His proclamation addressed to the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, has given high satisfaction throughout the country and it is generally admitted that magnanimity was required to enable his Majesty to preserve such unruffled serenity in the face of the evident sullenness of the family. He devised most splendid public honors for the deceased statesman, and when his efforts to place the latter's remains beside his grandfather were refused the Emperor carried out what was possible in the shape of a public funeral, regardless of the absence of any of the Bismarcks.

On the whole Emperor William has shown great tact in the face of open rebuffs.

The Vossiche Zeitung, referring to the matter, says:

"We do not wish to pass judgment, and only chronicle facts. The notice of the death addressed to the Emperor did not bear the signature of the son, but of the doctor. The Emperor commanded Professor Begas to take a cast of the features, but the emissary of the sculptor was obliged to leave Friedrichsruhe without fulfilling his mission. The Emperor desired to see the body, but the coffin was closed before he could do so, although, according to the testimony of Professor Lentzsach, neither were the features of Prince Bismarck disfigured nor were there any signs of decomposition.

"When the monarch arrived at Friedrichsruhe, the ex-minister of state, Prince Herbert, did not appear in uniform or wear his decorations, but appeared only as a private gentleman.

"It cannot but be that the nation will have drawn definite inferences from these facts."

But it was not against the Emperor alone that Prince Bismarck's family acted. The reigning German Princes, the people and nation were prevented from taking any part in the funeral. To the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and to the Grand Dukes of Hesse and Oldenburg Prince Herbert wired to remain away. Even Prince Hohenlohe, although a personal friend of the deceased, and whose coming had been heralded in time, was not allowed to see the body. The coffin was soldered down fifteen minutes before his arrival to the intense sorrow of the aged chancellor.

Persons who were present in the house at the time affirm that Prince Herbert issued orders to solder the coffin down as soon as the telegram from the Emperor arrived, announcing his Majesty's coming to Friedrichsruhe.

A number of German papers affirm that the causes for all this strange behavior are because Prince Herbert is seriously unwell and partly because there were about the house a large number of highly important and sensational papers, mostly letters to Prince Bismarck, and that there was fear that these would be stolen in the bustle and turmoil occasioned by the crowds of visitors.

The order countermanding the public obsequies was received here with consternation.

The Bismarck family, on their part, gave out that the peculiar method of conducting the arrangements for Prince Bismarck's temporary interment were wholly in conformity with his wishes, adding that the deceased had remarked that he "wanted a rest, at lenst after death."

The correspondent here of the Associated Press had an interview with the foreign office officials regarding these matters and the following statement was made to him:

"As to the Emperor's countermanding his first order regarding the public obsequies there was no specific reason for it. As to the epitaph, it is known that it was Prince Bismarck's wish to have it so worded, and we cannot hinder it.

"As to the memoirs, there is no anticipation upon the part of the government that any known unpleasantness will result from their publication, and there is no intention to stop them."

Among the public testimonials will be a gigantic demonstration at Niederwald, arranged by a number of Rhenish cities, and a large memorial meeting will take place at Stuttgart and another at Hamburg, where a public subscription has ben opened for the erection of a gigantic monument to Prince Bismarck at Sachsenwald.

There will be similar ceremonies at Breslau, Dresden, Leipsig, Leignitz, Augsburg, Munich, Carlsruhe, Koenigsberg and many other cities.

From the Germans in Austria many signs of sympathy have come. In upper Austria, at a large representative meeting in Wols, a resolution was passed to wear black corn flowers until Sunday.

Generally speaking, the German press expresses confidence that the war is about over and that the conditions of peace are acceptable to Spain and that the latter would do well to conclude peace forwith.

The United States embassador, Andrew D. White, attended the closing exercises of the university of Berlin on Wednesday, by special invitation, and on Thursday he gave a dinner in honor of Irving M. Scott of San Francisco, which was attended by the Turkish embassador, the Chilean minister, Admiral Von Knorr, the chief of the German navy, and others.

The Church in Manila.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—As much as it has been stated that the Archbishop of Manila has been directed by the Vatican to place himself and his clergy under the protection of the American commanders, it may be stated that such protection will be afforded on exactly the same terms and conditions that it will be extended to the clergymen of all denominations and to all non-combatants in Manila and the remainder of the Philippines.

It is know that the insurgents have particularly singled out the Catholic clergy as the objects of their vengeance without doubt inspired by the power of the assistance afforded to the Spanish authorities by the priests and friars in their efforts to repress the rebellion in its earlier stages. However, so long as the clergy refrain from taking up arms in the Spanish cause, the American commanders, naval and military, will afford them such protection as the rights of civilized warfare require.

IMMUNE TROOPS

Are Now Replacing Shafter's Regiments.

The New Comers Will Not Have to Endure Hardships.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Assuming that Spain has decided to accept our terms for the negotiations of peace, it is expected that the peace agreement will be formally completed by the first of next week, and that hostilities will be suspended at once.

This will not be followed at an early date by the disbandoning of the army, but on the contrary the period before the signing of the formal peace treaty and its ratification by the senate will be devoted to the perfecting a complete and effective organization of the army and cleaning, repairing and placing in perfect condition all the vessels of the navy. The sick and wounded of the army, who are regarded as incapacitated for further service, probably will be given their discharges at an early date. The men who are in condition, or who are suffering only from temporary disability, will be held together and put in the best possible shape for service. A part of the forces sent to Porto Rico will be kept there and others sent to Havana and other Cuban cities for garrison duty. It is regarded as quite probable that some of the best of Shafter's army, after thorough recuperation in the United States may have to be sent again to Cuba.

The so-called "immunes" who will take the place of General Shafter's forces at Santiago, are not in many cases, it is believed, really immune and it is therefore probable that some of them will fall victims to the climate. The protest of Senator Bacon against sending the Georgia immunes to Santiago indicates lack of confidence in the locality from which the so-called immunes come, in their ability to withstand the heat.

Communications to the department from friends of some of the immunes show the anxiety which exists. The department, however, while anticipating that there will be sickness among the immunes and that some of them will have to be brought back incapacitated, does not manifest anxiety.

The forces sent to relieve Shafter, whether actually immunes or not, will land there under much more favorable conditions than General Shafter's army. Shafter's forces had to land in the face of the enemy and their rapid advance involved a sacrifice of all the comforts and many of the necessaries of field life. They were compelled to the utmost exertion and subjected to exposure and terrible hardship, which affected their physical strength and rendered them readily subject to fever. The troops sent to relieve them will be provided with every comfort possible under the circumstances, will not be called upon to endure exhausting fatigue and exposure and may be provided with shelter, wholesome food and sufficient medical attendance.

The department will be prepared to relieve such of them as succumb to the climate. Moreover, as soon as our terms of peace have been approved, the whole island will come under our control and it is believed that the men under Gomez and probably those under Garcia at Santiago will be made use of to occupy localities on the island from which all the Spanish forces have been withdrawn, thus lessening the need of the American troops. It is known that Gomez contemplates being called upon for such service and it is believed no difficulty will arise—provided the insurgents are not brought in direct contact with the Spanish soldiers who have been disarmed.

By the Gas Route.

SACRAMENTO, August 6.—A young man who gave the name of J. Thomas, and who arrived here two weeks ago from Portland, Oregon, committed suicide today in a lodging house at 505 M street, by turning on the gas in his room. When he arrived here he announced that he intended engaging in the grocery business. He left a note saying he was in financial distress and in ill health. He provided for his funeral expenses, and left $10 to pay his landlady for the use of the gas.

Oakland Defeats Stockton.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The Stockton nine was defeated by Oakland today by a score of 8 to 6. Both teams gave an exhibition of how stupidly bases can be run. While the fielding was of a mediere quality, there were instances of good work.

THE TRADE OF A DULL MONTH

Wool Held at Too High a Price.

Mills Have Closed Down in Consequence.

Iron and Steel Works Continue to Receive Large Orders—Prices Firmer.

NEW YORK, August 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:

Prospects of peace stimulate many kinds of business. In spite of records, the impression prevails that delay and hesitation have legitimately resulted from war and larger contracts are in fact coming forward for iron product and a general better demand in most industries. Most industrial works have resumed after a shorter vacation with fewer participating than usual. A few labor troubles call attention to the fact that this business has been remarkably free from such hindrances.

In spite of a promise of 700,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, the price is 2½c higher for the week. The disposition of farmers to hold back their wheat for prices more like those obtained recently accounts for smaller receipts than last year, but exports, including flour, were 3,641,647 bushels against 2,539,725 for the same week last year and for five weeks of the crop year 12,474,539 bushels against 9,573,192 last year.

A rather better demand for staple cotton goods does not relieve the overproduction in print cloths, and goods are practically unchanged in price. Western stiffness in hold wool and the new English wool paper drifting this way and largely refused, indicate another attempt to tire out the manufacturers, who are actually offering for worsted wool four to five cents below asking prices and buying scarcely any. Several mills have closed for the time rather than pay prices asked for wool.

The iron manufacture has very nearly, if not quite, resumed its full production, except in the valleys where Bessemer producers are closing in turn under agreement to force prices upward. While there has been large buying, one Pittsburg steel concern, with all its furnaces at work taking 5000 tons more, the price there does not change as yet, nor does local pig iron at Chicago, although with much better buying, one southern concern advancing its price 25 per cent. The demands for rails include bids for next winter and next year; a Chicago sale of 4000 tons for Japan and eastern sales of 5000 tons for American roads; 6000 tons for Prince Edward island next year and 24,000 deliverable in three years for Mexico. Plates are in unprecedented demand both east and west, and structural works are full, with large contracts coming forward in all sections.

Failures for the week have been 196 in the United States against 237 last year and 21 in Canada against 29 last year.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Bradstreets will say tomorrow:

The stimulating influences of the apparently near approach of peace, coupled with the generally expected effects it is hoped will float from the opening up of new markets in the lands added to the national domain, seem to increase as the summer wanes. That the improvement while as yet admittedly one largely of sentiment is not seriously confined, however, is proven by reports of a still further increase in the distribution of staple goods in the west, northwest and southwest, where the excellent crop situation has rendered harmless the supposed benumbing effects of war. So far as the crop situation is concerned, the past week furnishes not the least notable contribution of the year in reports coming from the great surplus corn producing states of beneficial rains, checking a determination which threatened material damage to this most widely grown and intrinsically valuable of the country's cereals. While the tendency generally is to concede some diminution in the corn yield as a result of the recent drought, the steadiness of the price of that cereal bears witness to the willingness of the trade to believe that some falling off in this year's yield can be safely permitted, in view of the bumper crops of recent years. Another encouraging feature of the week has been the perceptible growth in strength of the iron and steel situation, partly as the result, it is claimed, of the hopedfor approaching close of hostilities, but partly also as the result of an active demand on foreign account for nearly all forms of these metals. Particularly notable is the demand, more especially in the central west, for iron for implement manufacturers and for steel rails and plans for export, or for domestic ship building. Firmness in prices is a feature of particular interest, in view of the enormous production of pig iron early in the year and apparently reflects the going into consumption of most of this immense production, leaving stocks generally within controllable limits.

Encouraging export demand for our cereals, great steadiness of prices, largest recorded mid-summer bank clearings and fairly encouraging railroad earnings, notwithstanding the willingness of farmers to accept cereal values, are additional encouraging features of trade a the present time.

Prices are quite generally firmer, tending upward, in spite of the mid-summer quietness in many lines of trade. As a result of operations in July thirty-two or about one-third of all staples, advance in value; 27 declined, while 41 remained steady or unchanged. Advances in many cereals, except wheat and flour, live beeves and hogs, a number of provisions, dairy produce and groceries, most raw textiles except cotton; petroleum, rubber, alcohol, opium and quinine are features of the month's operations. Important decreases, aside from that in wheat, are found in some makes of iron and steel, some other metals and in building lumber. Compared with August one year ago 66 out of 104 staples are higher; 29 are lower and 9 are unchanged, so that it may be said that, compared with a year ago, there have been more than two advances for every decline.

Only Forty Eight Hours Leave.

ANNAPOLIS, August 6.—Admiral Cervera and son returned to Annapolis today on the 10 o'clock train from Baltimore, having arrived there on the Norfolk steamer. They were accompanied by a Boston Catholic priest. The admiral and son were granted only 48 hours leave.

CERVERA PAROLED.

Visits His Old Comrades at New York Naval Hospital.

NEW YORK, August 5.—An Evening Post's special from Norfolk, Va., says: Admiral Cervera and his son, Lieutenant Cervera, arrived this morning from Baltimore. They left Annapolis, where they had been prisoners of war for several weeks, on parole yesterday afternoon, having been granted special permission to visit Captain Concha, commander of the admiral's flagship Maria Teresa and the other Spanish sick and wounded at the naval hospital here.

The steamer flew her bunting in honor of the admiral and a launch lay at the pier to receive the distinguished prisoners. Lieutenant Commander B. A. C. Brown, retired, met the admiral and his son as they stepped off the steamer and it was with difficulty that they pushed their way through the crowd.

At the naval hospital the Spanish admiral was received by a guard of honor and at once was conducted to Captain Concha's room.

This was the first time they had met since the fatal dash out of Santiago harbor. The meeting was a pathetic one, the admiral and captain embracing like children. The admiral then visited Lieutenant Noval of the Pluton, who lost a leg, and August of the Vizcaya, and the scenes were equally affecting when their former chief entered the ward where the Spanish sailors are. Their face lit up and they embraced him as best as they could, their joy being plainly visible.

The admiral took lunch with Medical Director Gleborne and it is said he will remain here several days.

Off to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.—The volunteers who are to go to Honolulu on the steamers Lakme and Nelson struck their tents at Camp Miller today and marched out of the Presidio to their vessels.

There were 364 enlisted men and fourteen officers, comprising the Third battalion, Second regiment of United States volunteer engineers, recruited in Denver, Salt Lake, Portland and San Francisco, and Companies I, K, L and M of the first battalion and Company C of the second battalion of the First New York volunteers under Major Chase. There were 553 officers and men of the first. The vessels will sail tomorrow.

Spain Anxious for Peace.

PARIS, August 4.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps telegraphs this afternoon that there is no danger of any uprising in Spain. He adds that everbody is desirous of peace, "though profoundly deploring the necessity of making such great sacrifices."

RUSSIA'S AMBITION.

The Czar Wants a Port on the Persian Gulf.

LONDON, August 5.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. Curzon, said her Majesty's government had heard that a great power was endeavoring to obtain a port on the Persian gulf. Two-thirds of the trade of the gulf was British, Mr. Curson said, wherefore the government was especially interested in the matter. The power mentioned, it is said, is beyond doubt Russia.

Calaveras Republicans.

SAN ANDREAS, August 5.—The Republican county central committee met here today and elected the following delegates to the state congressional and district conventions.

F. W. Peck, Mokelumne Hill; J. D. Baker, Valley Springs; Peter Johnson, Angels Camp; M. McLeod, Murphys; C. W. Getchell, San Andreas, at large; F. J. Solinsky, San Andreas; C. D. Fontaina; Copperopolis; George E. Stickle, Angels Camp.

To Divvy Up the Offices.

SACRAMENTO, August 5—The Democratic county central committee met tonight and appointed delegates to the county convention which is to meet on the 12th. No definite step has yet been taken regarding fusion, except that the Populists and Silver Republicans are to meet on the same day of the Democratic convention with a view to arriving at an understanding as to a division of the county offices.

A Significant Instruction.

LONDON, August 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says: The Vatican has telegraphed the archbishop of Manila instructions to place himself and his clergy under the protection of the United States, in view of the threatened attacks by the insurgents. The archbishop's position is very odd, bearing in mind his anti-American manifesto at the beginning of the war.

Adolph Sutro Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—Ex-mayor Adolph Sutro died this morning at his home on Van Ness avenue. He was born at Aix la Chapelle, Prussia, 68 years ago and came to this country in 1850 making his way directly to San Francisco. He achieved world-wide fame as the engineer of the Comstock Tunnel which made him a millionaire. His estate is estimated at $4,000,000.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The President today made the following appointments:

Register of the land office at San Francisco, Aaron B. Hunt; receiver of public moneys at San Francisco, Sargent S. Morton.

Wales May Come Over.

LONDON, August 5.—It is reported in connection with the Anglo-American movement that strong endeavors are being made to get the Prince of Wales to visit the United States and Canada next summer and it is added that encouragement has been given the idea in responsible quarters.

Ordered to Santiago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., August 5.—Governor Tanner received a telegram from the war department today that the Eighth Illinois infantry, colored, had been ordered to Santiago de Cuba, to replace the First Illinois infantry, which will be removed to Long Island.

Beat the Contract Speed.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—The torpedo boat McKenzie, built at Hillman's shipyard in this city, was given a trial by the builders and succeeded in making an average of about 23 knotsan hour. The contract required at least a twenty knot speed.

A Lineman Electrocuted.

LOS ANGELES, August 5.—Mason S. Binkley, a lineman in the employ of the Edison Electric Company was killed this afternoon by a shock from a wire charged with 2000 volts of electricity and a fall of twenty-five feet.

Dale for Assemblyman.

BAKERSFIELD, August 5.—The Republican convention has nominated Hon. R. C. Dale for Assemblyman. He served in the last legislature during the session of 1895.

COULD NOT SEE THE FUN OF IT

American Plays Fail in England.

Hoyt's Humor Inspires Solemnity.

The Most Successful Efforts Lasted Little More Than a Month.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]

LONDON, August 5.—The American dramatic invasion of London closed for the season when the curtain fell on "Sue" at the Garrick theater tonight. Taken altogether the invasion has not proven so formidable an onslaught upon the native drama as local managers feared. The play houses of the English actor managers, Irving, Tree, Alexander, Wyndham and Hare, maintain their old-time prominence in the affections of the public. So far as concerns the legitimate plays imported from America, they have furnished each a month or two of intense amusement and been shelved. This year's experiences have taught the American managers that English tastes cannot be solved by any fixed rules, for the conspicuous American success, the "Belle of New York," and the equally conspicuous failure, "A Stranger in New York," were much on the same order of entertainment.

Charles Hoyt's London trip proved the most melancholy experience which has befallen him since his early attempts to float melo-drama in Boston. Such a vigorous and unanimous condumnation as the critics visited upon him has seldom been gained here. Talented actors who carried "the skit" suffered a harrowing fortnight, for struggle as they would to arouse the English to laughter, Hoyt's American humor seemed to inspire only solemnity and amazement.

Annie Russell has succeeded in installing herself quietly and firmly in the esteem of the English public, though the medium of her appearance was not a fortunate one.

Mr. Frohman has now a controlling interest in two London theaters, the Garrick and the Duke of Yorks, and a part interest in the Adelphi, the home of melo-drama, so long held by William Terris. Great hopes are builded on William Gillette's impersonation of Sherlock Holmes, for the charter seems exactly suited to Gillette's imperturbability and he and Dr. Conan Doyle are now engaged upon the dramatization which will be produced first in America next fall.

"The Heart of Maryland" also suffered by comparison with London's first taste of American war drama and its success also was only moderate, critics finding Mrs. Leslie Carter's acting more to their fancy than Mr. Belasco's stage craft.

The fall season at the Adelphi will be opened with a melo-drama, the "Gipsy King," from the pen of George R. Sims, with Julia Neilson and Fred Terry in the leading parts.

Mr. Alexander has found his new play, "The Ambassador" by Mrs. Cragie (John Oliver Hobbs), such a card that he will continue it next season and is equipping a second company for the provinces. Considerable unfavorable comment has been provoked among Americans in London by the fact that Mrs. Craigie, herself an American, introduced into the play for its low comedy element, a family of illiterate, vulgar Americans, whose participation is quite unnecessary to the story and it is said the offending passages will be eliminated before the play goes to the United States.

The long standing alliance of Mrs. James Brown Porter and Kyrle Bellew is to be broken, at least temporarily. Mrs. Potter has been engaged by Beerbohm Tree as the leading lady to play Miladi in his version of the "Three Musketeers" next fall. Mr. Bellew becomes leading man with Charles Windham for a new play by Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson, the authors of "Rose Mary."

Sailed for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The transports Lakme and Charles Nelson, which received detachments of the New York regiments and engineer corps yesterady, left early this morning for Honolulu. The vessels went into the stream last night and anchored off Meigg's wharf awaiting final orders.

At 6 o'clock this morning the Nelson hoisted her anchor and, without any of the ceremonies which have marked the departure of previous transports, started on her voyage for Honolulu.

The Lakme in a similar manner started on her voyage at 9 o'clock, and an hour later the ship Tacoma, with horses and mules on board, was towed out to sea, and, catching a fair wind, spread all her canvas, and ,at a clipping gait, started for her long voyage to Manila.

The soldiers on the Lakme and Nelson were in high spirits for they realized that they were destined to the Paradise of the Pacific, where a bounteous welcome was awaiting them, and where their duties will be of the lightest character.

A Cousin of Gladstone.

KANSAS CITY, August 6.—Alexander Steele, a cousin of the late William Gladstone of England, is hopelessly ill at his home in Marshall, Mo., where he has lived for the past twelve years. Mr. Steele has two daughters living in this city—Mrs. S. M. Malice and Miss Belle Gladstone Steele. Another daughter is Mrs. Tredmore G. Jones of Salina county, and the remaining child is the wife of Dr. Roland of Homer, Ill. The daughters are at the bedside of the dying man. Mr. Steele was born in Scotland July 20 1816. He came to America when a boy of 15 years.

Affected by Codlin Moth.

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 6.—The fruit inspector has seized forty boxes of pears that arrived yesterday on the steamer Walla Walla from California and a consignment of apples was ordered discharged on the claim that they were affected by the Codlin moth.

General Poland Dead.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The war department today received notification of the death of Brigadier General John S. Poland, of typhoid fever at Asheville, N. C., this morning.

He was born at Princeton, Indiana, October 14, 1835 and was graduated at West Point in 1861 and assigned to the Second Infantry. He was promooted to first lieutenant July 6, 1861, captain June 22, 1862, and rose to his present grade of colonel of the Seventh United States infantry August 1, 1891. He was appointed brigadier general of volunteers May 14, 1898.

TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Another Expedition to Sail Within Ten Days.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—The Scandia and the Arizona will probably be ready by the end of next week for the reception of troops, but just when they will start for Manila is indefinite.

The ships of the first transport fleet are expected to arrive home in about ten days and, the Scandia and Arizona will form the fifth expedition for Manila.

The Pekin, Australia and City of Sydney will require but a few days to put them in condition to make the second voyage to Manila.

The Scandia and Arizona will take the Seventh California regiment, two battalions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third regiments and 900 recruits for the regiments which have already departed. It is estimated that before September 15th, all the troops now in camp here will have been dispatched to Manila, for, with the return of the first transport fleet and its second departure, the bulk of the men can be taken care of.

The second fleet will probably return before the end of August and these ships, consisting of the China, Colon, Zealandia and Senator will more than suffice to take the troops left in camp as soon as the Australia, Pekin and Sydney have sailed.

The Governor of Iowa has communicated to the Fifty-first regiment now here that he has been in conference their fate. He says that Secretary Alger has promised that if transports can be secured they will without doubt be sent to the Philippines. Resting comfortably on this assurance, the Fifty-first Iowa are confident that, be it next month or next year, they will sail out of the Golden Gate.

MURDER MYSTERY.

A Blind Man Strangled by a Crazy Wife.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., August 6.—A murder and suicide which occurred late last night was discovered this afternoon in South River, a village six miles from here. Charles Yohansen, a blind man, 43 years of age, and his wife Christina, three years his junior were found dead. The general opinion is that the woman killed her husband and then committed suicide.

The Yohansens managed the Hoffman house, a little hotel on Main st. The house was not opened for business this morning as usual. At noon the neighbors investigated. Lying on a stairway leading to the floor upstairs, was found the body of the blind landlord. There was a piece of clothesline about his throat, showing plainly how he had been suffocated. In the kitchen Mrs. Yohansen was found dead. Her throat was cut. The theory is that the wife committed the double murder, strengthened by the fact that the knife with which her throat was cut was found in her hand.

Ready for Shafter's Boys.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The work of getting the camp ready for General Shafter's army is being rushed. Brigadier General S. M. B. Young is at Montauk with Captain J. M. Patton, quartermaster of the volunteers, and Chief Engineer Smith of the quartermaster general's office, was superintending. It is expected that much of the camp will be completed when the first cavalry arrives from Santiago on Wednesday or Thursday next.

An army of carpenters are now at work on the storage building and the work will be carried on day and night as long as necessary. The camp will have an extensive electric light plant and will have telegraphic and telephone connections. A corps of postal clerks will arive in a day or two to open up a postoffice.

Without Any Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The steamer Leeanaw arrived today, twelve days from St, Michaels. She brought seven passengers who returned without any gold. Her passengers report the condition existing at St. Michaels as being extremely precarious; they say that thousands of people are stranded and that relief must be sent by the government. Commercial companies control the only available landing places at St. Michaels and vessels are unable to land theirpassengers or their cargoes. The Yukon is getting too low for navigation and the distress will be very great this winter unless the government takes some energetic relief action.

Territorial Expansion.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—The Paramount issue at the coming Democratic state convention which meets at Springfield on August 10th, will be territorial expansion. Democrats of New York in particular and the east in general are, it is said, anxiously awaiting the action of this convention on the question. Ex-Governor Stone is looked upon as a leader of the expansionists in Missouri. The state administration and a majority of Missouri's congressmen are opposed to any such policy.

A Merited Sentence.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—Mrs. C. A. Clement of Stockton was today sentenced by United States district judge DeHaven to pay a fine of $200 or to be imprisoned in the Alameda county jail until the fine shall have been paid. Mrs. Clements has no money or other property and she will be released at the end of thirty days imprisonment. Her offense was the sending through the mails of immoral medical advertisements.

Ventura Democrats.

VENTURA, August 6.—The Democratic county central committee today and unanimously passed a resolution endorsing Hon. James G. Maguire for Governor.

The following delegates to the state convention were chosen:

Brice Grimes, T. O. Toland, A. L. Brown, John Mc Conigle, A. Camarillo, J. L. Kennedy, W. Montgomery and P. Charlebois.

A Candidate for the Gallows.

KNOXVILLE, Ky., August 6.—The eighteen-year-old daughter of J. M. C. Howell, a prominent citizen of this county, was raped today by a negro brute who subsequently cut her throat, severed her fingers from her hand and otherwise butchered her body in a terrible manner. The negro is now being pursued by police and deputy sheriffs from this city.

COMPLAINTS AND REGRET

Aftermath of the Cuban Campaign.

Admiral Sampson Violently Attacked.

Toral's Spanish Soldier's Shipped Off in Haste—Their Sufferings Pathetically Described.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Secretary of the Navy has received several letters violently attacking Admiral Sampson. To at least one of these Secretary Long has replied and a copy of his reply was furnished for publication tonight. He does not, however, make known the name of the person to whom his reply is addressed. Secretary Long stoutly defends the entire course of the Administration in his appointment to the command of the North Atlantic squadron. The secretary states that Sampson was selected for the command because it was believed that he was specially fitted for the place.

THE RED CROSS ASSAILED.

TAMPA, Fla., August 8.—In a report to Chief Surgeon Sternberg, on the charge of inefficiency in the medical service at Santiago after the battle Assistant Edward L. Munson says:

"With regard to the Red Cross Society, it would seem as if the lofty purposes of the organization were, on the Santiago expedition, subdiverted to individual interests. While at Tampa the Red Cross ship State of Texas was formally placed under the control of the chief surgeon, Fifth corps, by Dr. Egan, the representative of the society he acting under telegraphic instructions to that effect. Colonel Pope accepted this offer and directed that the State of Texas accompany the expedition of General Shafter to its destination. Although this order was fully understood by Dr. Egan, the State of Texas did not accompany the expedition, nor did it arrive at Siboney until the forces had been landed, a battle fought and our hospitals established and in working order. The first offer made by the society dealt largely in generalities and manifested reluctance to subordinate the organization to the medical department. Too much praise cannot be given to the individual efforts of Dr. Lesser and the Red Cross nurses. Their work was untiring and unselfish and the assistance rendered by them was of great value.

In conclusion, it is desired to emphasize the fact that the lamentable conditions prevailing in the army before Santiago were due to the military necessity which threw troops on shore and away from the possibility of supplies without medicines, instruments, dressings or hospital stores of any kind."

THE CHRISTOBAL COLON.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Province of Santiago de Cuba, August 8.—The Merritt and Chapman wrecking steamer Potomac has arived at thescene of the battle of July 3rd, and has visited the Cristobal Colon. The wreckers report her to be in a very bad situation as they fear it is impossibly to save her.

The Maria Teresa has not yet been floated.

The auxiliary gunboat Vixen has returned to Guantanamo bay from Santiago. Otherwise there has been no movement of the vessels comprising the American fleet. The warships are ready to sail at 12 hours notice.

TORAL'S UNFORTUNATES.

General Shafter and the Spanish General Toral, held a consultation at the palace this afternoon with regard to the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners of war who are rapidly succumbing to disease.

As a result of the conference the of the Spanish sick and wounded will be taken on board the Alicante tomorrow morning, and sent to Spain as soon as the vessel is properly loaded. There is to be no bunching or waiting of transports. Each will sail as soon as it can be loaded after arrival here.

A WOMAN' APPEAL.

LONDON, August 8.—Countess Casa Valencia, wife of the former Spanish embassador to Great Britain, appeals through the London papers for contribution to her fund for the Spanish sick and wounded. He says:

"An official dispatch from Madrid received this evening, gives details of the alarming increase in suffering caused by the war. Ther are many thousands lying in the hospitals at San Sabastian, Las Palmas, Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, without bandages or lint, or even bags to sleep upon owing to inadequate funds. And there are many widows and orphans who are much in need of relief."

FREE SILVER.

Mark Hanna Records an Emphatic Protest.

SALT LAKE, August 8—A movement having been recently inaugurated to incorporate the Democratic finance plank in the platform of the state Republican party of Utah, Senator M. A. Hanna, chairman of the national Republican committee, has addressed a letter to United States Marshal C. S. Miller of this city, in which he says:

"I have been informed that it has been sugested that the Republican party of Utah, at the next state convention, indorse in its platform the free coinage of silver. As chairman of the national committee charged with the duties of the position, I protest against the Republicans, of any state taking such action. It would be clearly in position to the principles of the party as declared in the platform at the national convention at St. Louis and I trust you will use your influence and efforts to the end that declaration may be sustained."

T. J. Kirk has been in the southern part of the state for the past ten days. He will return next week.

CITY ASSESSMENT

Valuations Will Be Increased.

Money Required For Street Improvement.

Board of Equalization Cites the Electric and Water Companies to Appear.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The City Board of Equalization, now in session, intends to raise the assessment of Fresno city, instead of lowering it. Last winter very little street work was done here, for the reason that money was not available for carrying on the improvement, but this spring the City Trustees purpose doing considerable street work. One of the Trustees said yesterday that a number of the thoroughfares would have to be plowed up, as the method of filling up chuck holes with gravel has not proved satisfactory.

Most of the day yesterday was spent by the board in figuring out the amount of the assessment, and in round numbers, it was found to be $8,000,000. At 1 per cent that would give the city $80,000 with which to make the improvements contemplated and also defray the regular expenses of the municipality. Among other improvements which have been spoken of, but which has not taken any tangible shape as yet, is a new engine house for chemical engine No. 1. The city has been renting a house for the chemical, paying $30 a month for it. It has been suggested that the city should purchase a lot and erect a suitable brick building, which would be a permanent improvement.

Yesterday afternoon the board discussed the matter of increasing the assessment of the water company and also the San Joaquin Electric Company. The clerk was instructed to notify the officers of those two corporations to appear before the board today and show cause why their assessment should not be increased. It is understood to be the intention of the board to raise their assessment unless valid reasons are shown why such action should not be taken.

The assessment of the water company is now $113,000. It is proposed to add $12,000 to that amount, making the city's valuation of the property $125,000. It is claimed that the assessed valuation of the property is too low, and as the company will keep on enlarging its plant the figure suggested is not deemed excessive.

The electric company is now assessed at $25,000. Last year the board raised the assessment, but the Assessor lowered the figure this year. It was not intimated how much the board intended to increase the electric company's assessment.

Yesterday S. N. Griffith appeared before the board to obtain a reduction on the assessment of the Fiske property in Chinatown and on I street. The board showed no disposition to reduce Assessor Collin's figures, and Mr. Griffith withdrew his application.

Fred Dodd, proprietor of the Hughes hotel, will ask the board today to lower the assessment on the hotel property. The Board of Supervisors, sitting as a County Board of Equalization, made a reduction on the building, and the City Board of Equalization will be asked to lower the assessment accordingly.

THE ORPHANAGE

Meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Orphans Cannot be Sent to the Public Schools—Donations.

The board of directors of the Fresno County Orphanage held its regular monthly meeting Monday evening in the parlors of the Grand Central hotel. The meeting was well attended and all present evinced a keen interest in the proceedings.

The board is just at present in a quandry as to what shall be done regarding the education of the orphans for the coming year. A school district was recently organized in the vicinity of the orphanage, but from present indications the children of that institution will not be allowed to attend this school without the payment of tuition. The orphans are a state charge and county school funds cannot be appropriated for their benefit.

"I do not know," said Mrs. J. J. Seymour yesterday, in an interview with a Republican reporter, "what we shall do in regard to this unexpected turn of affairs. Personally I favor sending the children to a public school. I think the orphans would be materially benefitted through association with children who do not belong to the institution. They would acquire the characteristics of children who have had the advantages of careful home training. I am not think, however, that we shall be able to pay the tuition of the orphans and we shall have to employ a private teacher as we did last year."

The orphanage is at present in a very prosperous condition. There are fifty-five children in the institution, two of whom are babies. During the past month there has not been a single case of sickness, due to the healthful location and excellent care taken of the inmates.

The increase in number of the orphans has necessitated the placing of a new range in the kitchen. The range, which will be a large one, is now being constructed. It is the result of private donations, and does not cost the public anything. Mayor Craycroft laid the brick for the structure and the work is being done by Arthur Scott and Mr. Bowers.

At the meeting Monday the board received the following donations: Mrs. [illegible] clothing; Miss Oothout, clothing; Mrs. Garrett, clothing; Lucius Baker; Mrs. Sickle, clothing; Mrs. [illegible] oranges and clothing; Mrs. [illegible] cakes.

MARRIED.

[illegible]TH-ARNETT—In Fresno, Aug. [illegible], 1898, A. M. Clark officiating, [illegible] J. Griffith and Clara Arnett, both of this city.

MADE INSPECTOR

Alex Gordon to Grade Raisins.

Appointed by the Board of Directors.

Important Action by the Raisin Growers' Association—The Treasurer's Bond.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The board of directors of the California Raisin Growers' Association held a meeting yesterday in the rooms of the association on I street. M. Theo Kearney and T. C. White, who were in San Francisco in the interests of the combine, came up to be present at the meeting. H. Nathan of Hanford, the new director, attended his first session of the directors yesterday.

The most important business done was the selection of a chief inspector of the entire raisin crop. Alex Gordon, the well-known vineyardist, was chosen for the position. The directors will insist upon a rigid inspection and grading of the crop, as the placing of poor raisins on the market, which have been passed off as a superior quality, has had quite as much to do as any other single thing in injuring the industry. The duties of the inspector will be manifold, and he will have under him as many as 60 or 70 deputy inspectors. The only inspector which the association will have to pay will be the chief inspector, as under the terms of the agreement with the packers the latter will pay the deputy inspectors, who will be stationed in the different packing houses. The salary of the chief inspector was discussed yesterday, but nothing definite was done in that connection. One of the directors stated to a Republican reporter that it would probably be $250 a month.

The bonds of the treasurer, T. C. White, were yesterday fixed in the sum of $100,000, which is the amount the Treasurer of Fresno county has to furnish. Mr. White stated, however, that he would probably handle much more money than the County Treasurer. At times he expects to have in his possession as much as $250,000 or $300,000. Mr. White stated that he would divide the money equally among the different banks until it is distributed among the growers. The two banks in Hanford will receive a share of the money in proportion to the amount of the crop of Kings county.

The directors decided that none of the packers could be granted any special privileges. As stated in the Republican, one of the packers made a request through a communication, at the last meeting, asking for a special privilege in handling his own crop, but the board decided that no discrimination could be made.

It was also agreed upon yesterday, that Director Boot should have charge of the office work. He is an experienced bookkeeper and familiar with the raisin business, having been bookkeeper for the co-operative packers. He will select his corps of assistant bookkeepers. The workings of the association will involve a great deal of clerical labor.

The assignments of the duties of the other directors were not made yesterday. The salary which they will receive was talked of, but no Agreement on that point was reached.

The board also decided to fix up the rooms on I street which will be the permanent headquarters of the association. A contract was let to the Madera planing mill to furnish the office fixtures, and it was decided to purchase two safes in San Francisco at the cost of about $500, in which to keep the books and papers of the association so that they might be protected in case of fire.

THE FUSION DEAL.

What M. F. Tarpey Has to Say About It.

[From the S. F. Call.]

"I shall probably go to the convention," said M. F. Tarpey yesterday, "but if I do so it will only be because I believe it to be my duty as a Democrat to lend such aid as I may in fighting against a condition of things that seems to me to threaten the very life of the party. This so-called fusion arrangement was entered into by a set of men who have ignored the welfare of the party and the wishes of its members, and who have apparently used their self-delegated power to further some private or individual ends.

"I believe that we should do what is right regardless of what the immediate consequences may be, for it is better to be right and lose than to gain an advantage by unfair means. And right here let me say that I am opposed first, last and all the time to the proposition that has been enforced in this city regarding the appointment of delegates to the state convention by a set of men who were themselves appointed and were given authority without consulting the wishes of the members of the party which they profess to govern. These men now propose to appoint delegates to the state convention and rob the voters of the right to have a voice in the selection of the men who are to represent them, they having already been robbed of the right to select the men who compose the governing body of the local Democracy.

"I believe that this is the time when all Democrats who have the welfare of the party at heart should stand together and fight for the principles that have made the party what it is—one of the two great political organizations of the greatest nation on the face of the globe."

The views expressed by these gentlemen are heartily indorsed in every quarter were the subject of Democratic politics is discussed. H. T. Fortman is outspoken in his disapproval of the manner in which the Populists program is being stuffed down the throat of the Democratic party.

"I wish to have it distinctly understood," he said yesterday, "that I will never submit to any such program as these hand-made bosses have prepared for the state convention. I am in favor of nominating a straight Democratic ticket, and I believe that such is the wish of the great majority of the voters in the party. I cannot bring myself to believe that men who call themselves Democrats will ever consent to play second fiddle in the Populist band."

The Chief Burgess of Millesburg, Pa., says DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of housekeeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa st.

FOWLER ITEMS.

The First Crop of Grapes Good, But Not Plentiful.

Miss Bates returned from Pine Ridge last Thursday.

T. F. Stone and Miss Elsie Stone have returned from Pine Ridge.

C. K. Jones and A. O. Jones came down Sunday from the popular summer resort of Fresno county, Pine Ridge.

C. W. Jones and wife have removed to Fresno, where they will make their residence in the near future. Mr. Jones will practice law, having rooms in the Fiske block.

Lockhart Darling drove down from Toll House Saturday. Mr. Darling will return to Pine Ridge Thursday next.

Two young men very tall and slender were sleeping the sleep of the innocent. The campers shouted and screamed but still they slept on. The chain harness on a mare and an old white horse was skillfully manipulated by the two young jokers, and a dozen or so of young ladies with voices like a calliope screamed "whoa- whoa-a-a-look -out stop-him," and so on. After a brief preamble of this kind C. K. and A. C. came hurriedly out of the tent, revolver in hand, rubbing their sleepy eyes, only to find that they had not taken time to make their morning toilet ere appearing before the campers. As soon as they had recovered from their surprise they of course bowed their retreat to the tent to properly dress for the day and not for the night.

J. F. Hall, who has been tending ditch on the Garfield ditch system, ceased work today and leaves for Santa Rosa on a visit.

There is great disappointment over the first crop of grapes. While the quality is very good, the quantity is very slim. The second crop is on the vines, good and heavy. The yield of grapes for raisins south and east of Malaga will not be as large as the crop of last year.

Red spider damages are confined to very small spots in vineyards and will do no serious harm.

The prune crop over by Reedley, Dinuba, Kingsburg, Traver and Orosi is falling badly.

The green fruit market will need to advance to correspond with green fruit sales.

C. J. STEELE.

Fowler, August 10, 1898.

IN THE SIERRAS

Items From the Different Camps.

Deputy Assessor Miley a Great Social Favorite—The Attraction at Winchell's.

From Wednesday's Daily.

There are many camps on the Ridge that boast of superior attractions and improvements, but Winchell's camp, situated a quarter of a mile from Ockenden, has the greatest charm of any of them, for it is known as the stove center. Almost every family there has a stove, and that probably accounts for the cleanliness of the people, for fine smoke from a camp fire is not conducive to clean faces. Winchell's is a very nice place to camp in and to visit also, or at least many young people think so, as they spend much of their time testing the merits of that big swing.

Several families have left this camp and returned to their homes in the valley, but among those remaining are Mrs. E. Raffin and family of Easton, Mr. and Mrs. McLean and family of Fresno, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tyler and grandchildren of Easton, Mr. Morgan and daughter of Fresno, Messrs. Tom and George Sudden and sister, Miss Sarah, of Easton, Mrs. Hammar and children of Clifton, Mrs. Carlson and daughter of Kingsburg, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cobby and daughter of Kearney avenue, Mr. and Mrs. George Bell and children of Temperance colony, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Howard and sons Oliver and Arthur and daughter Maud of Temperance colony, Joseph Ralphs of Temperance colony, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Johnson and son Gilbert and daughter Ida of Kingsburg, Misses Alma, Ella and Agnes Peterson of Kingsburg, E. N. Pearson, wife and daughter Miss Flora of Wisconsin.

The young people are keeping the photographers busy having pictures taken which will illustrate to their valley friends how they enjoyed the summer outing. Messrs. Riggs and Davenhill are securing much work and their patrons are pleased. I have not seen work by the former, but that of Mr. Davenhill is remarkably good.

The Republican candidate for Tax Collector, H. F. Peters, left the first of the week to attend to his business interests in the valley. While staying here Mr. Peters made many friends.

George Drew and family started for their home Tuesday, and Mr. Drew took along his "old arm chair." Fred Drew and family now occupy the tenting ground vacated by his brother.

There are many new arrivals each day, while occasionally some business-pressed man must fold his tent and silently steal away.

Last Wednesday evening Harlsough had a campfire in honor of the two families that left next day. Ira and George Mason prepared the bonfire, which every camper here enjoyed. George Jett and family and M. F. Mason and family were the families that left the camp.

We think that if the friends of Deputy Assessor J. J. Miley knew into what a social butterfly he has been transformed here, they would feel some misgivings as to his welfare. He arrived at Ockenden Saturday last and immediately put up notices of "Housekeepers and Cooks Wanted," and the flood of applications that poured in threatened to visit destruction on him and his round tent, but he saved himself by returning to his home in the valley Tuesday. Any day while here he might have been seen with from one to a dozen of the ladies in his spring wagon, traversing the many roads, for, he said, he was taking care of the widows and orphans until the war was over for good.

On every Wednesday and Saturday evening the Ockenden dance hall resounds to the echoes of the music of the Mistletoe band and "the dancers dancing in tune."

A favorite meeting place for the young people now live near Ockenden is "Sunset Rock," from which place the sun may be seen to set, and the plains are visible. The beautiful scene is well worth going to see.

Through the kindness of Mr. Smith of Lone Star a 60-pound watermelon found its way to our hill and its immense size and delicious flavor was greatly appreciated by

JOHN S. PORTER.

Ockenden, August 6, 1898.

Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found De Witt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

A LOW TAX RATE

Result of Republican Economy.

Report Made to the Chamber of Commerce.

A Proposition to Unite the Chamber and Hundred Thousand Club.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular meeting last evening. The first business to come before the meeting was the series of resolutions instructing our representatives in Congress to work in the interest of the proposed Nicaragua canal. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, but on motion of Louis Gundelfinger were laid on the table until Congress reconvenes in December, when they will be presented to our Senators and Representatives.

The committee appointed to confer with the Board of Supervisors regarding a reduction in the city tax rate for the coming year reported as follows:

"To the Chamber of Commerce:—Your committee appointed to confer with the Board of Supervisors of the county for the purpose of obtaining a low rate of taxation for this year on account of the drought and general stagnation of all business resulting therefrom, beg leave to report that they had a lengthy discussion with the members of the Board and the latter promised to take the existing conditions into consideration when the matter of fixing the rate came up. We learned during the discussion that quite a surplus will be left over into the coming year, which will enable them favorably to consider the recommendation of your committee to levy a tax of not exceeding $1.50 per $100 valuation, including the state rate.

"LOUIS GUNDELFINGER,
Chairman of Committee."

The report was adopted without discussion and the committee discharged.

The next matter to come before the meeting was the election of a member to fill the vacancy on the executive committe caused by the death of John Reichman. Two nominations were made—T. J. Hammond and E. E. Manheim. Hammond withdrew and Manheim was elected by acclimation.

The meeting was beginning to drag when Louis Gundelfinger exploded a bomb by announcing that the Board of Trustees contemplated expending a large sum of money in plowing up a number of streets of this city with a view to improving them. This proposition he denounced, characterizing it as fool-hardy in the extreme. This precipitated a general discussion as to the advisability of plowing roads and streets at all. R. B. Butler thought it necessary to plow the roads of the county occasionally in order to fill up ruts, but did not think the same plan could bepursued with reference to the streets of this city. Mr. Hammond thought a strenuous protest should be presented, not only to the trustees, but to the supervisors as well, against plowing up the roads and streets and rendering them unfit for public use instead of improving them.

After considerable further discussion in which Messrs. Kutner, White and Madison participated, it was decided to appoint Messrs. Hammond, Gundelfinger and Fisher a committee to investigate the action of the trustees and to suggest such steps as it may be proper for the chamber to take.

A. Kutner then brought up the proposition of merging the Chamber of Commerce and Hundred Thousand Club into one body. Nothing, however, was done in this direction, the members preferring to leave the initiative in this matter to the executive committee.

Mr. Hammond commented on the fact that very few persons visit the exhibit of the Chamber of Commerce and suggested that the money devoted to the maintenance of this exhibit might be expended in more profitable channels. He suggested an exhibit somewhere in the east. The members present did not seem inclined to discuss the matter and nothing was done.

A BIG BLAZE.

Two Houses Destroyed on Nelson Avenue.

A fire in Nelson avenue just north of the city limits destroyed two buildings about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. One of the buildings was occupied by J. Nelison, the I street butcher, while the other was the residence of O. E. Morian.

The fire which started in the Neilson house, was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, overturned by Neilson while hastening to his work. The curtains caught fire and the house was soon ablaze. The flames gained such rapid headway that nothing could be saved. The loss is estimated at $1500.

The flames soon spread to the residence of O. E. Morian, and in a short time it, too, was reduced to ashes; loss about $1000. An insurance of $300 was carried on the furniture, most of which was saved. The fire being beyond the city limits, the fire department did not respond. The house occupied by Morian belonged to O. W. Minnet, while Neilson's residence was the property of Mrs. McNair.

Death of Mrs. Eickhoff.

Mrs. Joanna Eickhoff died Tuesday night at Academy while returning from the mountains. Mrs. Eickhoff has for some time suffered from a complication of liver troubles, and, acting on the advice of her physicians, went to the mountains some weeks ago hoping to improve her health. It was while returning to her home at the Bismarck vineyard in Scandinavian colony that Mrs. Eickhoff died. She was a native of Germany, aged 39 years. Henry Eickhoff, the surviving husband, is a well-known and highly respected citizen of this county, where he has lived for the past twelve years.

The funeral will take place Friday morning at 8 o'clock from the German Lutheran church of this city. Interment will be at Mountain View cemetery.

"Chawed" His Ear Off.

Conrad Frisch, a Russian, had an ear chewed nearly off by a fellow countryman Sunday night in Russian town. Frisch has consulted an attorney about suing the fellow for damages. He may also be prosecuted for mayhem, although no complaint has been made as yet. The men disputed over a fruit picking contract. Dr. Adair sewed on the ear which was hanging by a few shreds.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitts Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

SWEPT BY FLAME

The Fresno Beer Hall Wiped Out

And Adjoining Rookeries Destroyed.

Buildings of G. A. Baron Go Up in Smoke—Was it Incendiary?

From Thursday's Daily.

The Fresno beer hall and the shanties that adjoined it are a mass of charred ruins. At 10:50 o'clock last night fire broke out in the beer garden back of the saloon, and the flames swept by the wind ran along the wall of the beer garden and spread to the saloon which was soon enveloped. The fire was carried to the adjoining structures, which burned like tinder, and soon a large volume of flames shot skyward, illuminating that portion of the city and defying the attempts of the fire department to subdue it. The two-story house belonging to the Ferguson estate was considerably damaged, but can be repaired at the cost of $500 or $600.

The fire was discovered almost immediately, and Runner Smith of the Grand Central fired several pistol shots to attract the attention of people to the fire. An alarm was soon turned in and the engines responded. Steamer No. 1 was the first to arrive, although Chemical No. 1 is housed almost across the street. The strong wind that was blowing made it difficult to fight the fire, but the department would have done better had the steamers thrown a stream on the buildings from the south, both on J street and the alley back of the buildings. The alley in particular afforded a splendid point of vantage to fight the flames, but it was not utilized until later.

As soon as it was seen that it was impossible to save the saloon the work of removing the contents was begun. No difficulty was experienced in finding men to enter the building and roll into the street barrels of whisky and kegs of beer. Boxes of cigars were carried out in armfuls and dumped on the street. Not even the bar was left. A couple of daring fellows determined to take it out. After considerable difficulty they loosened it from the floor and calling upon the crowd for assistance, carried it from the burning building. The roof was ready to fall any minute, but the intrepid fellows saved the bar.

Henry Schwartz, the owner of the saloon, stood guard over the stock, while a thirsty crowd gathered around and looked at it with wistful eyes. Schwartz estimates his loss at $500. He carried $900 insurance on the stock, fixtures and till.

The two one-story structures on the south of the saloon were destroyed with all their contents. They were all rented, and the tenants are the heaviest losers, as the buildings were ramshackle affairs. The buildings were occupied as follows: G. A. Baron's cornice store, C. Erickson's shoe shop; J. G. Anderson's real estate office; the Salvation Army Employment office.

The side of the two-story house belonging to the Ferguson estate was badly scorched, the roof was destroyed, windows were broken and the house saved, however.

On Tulare street, back of the beer garden where the fire started, Frank Marshall's tailor shop was also destroyed. He just began business there yesterday morning. He saved his sewing machine, but all his cloth was damaged. Among the ruined fabrics was a piece which Charles Schweizer had picked out for a suit yesterday. He rushed down in his shirt sleeves to find that the goods had gone up in smoke.

The buildings, with the exception of the two-story house, were owned by G. A. Baron. He estimated the loss at from $3000 to $4000. The two-story house belonged to the Ferguson estate, which owns the land. Baron did not have his buildings insured, although some of the tenants carried insurance on their stock. It is impossible to estimate the loss to the tenants. Mr. Peterson, the shoemaker, stated that his loss would amount to about $350, while he carried $270 insurance.

Several theories were heard about the origin of the fire. Schwartz and Baron declared that it was undoubtedly incendiary. In the beer garden, where it started, were a lot of dry palm branches. It might easily have started from a lighted cigarette or cigar stump of a careless smoker. Schwartz declares that there were no persons in the yard for two hours before the fire started. In this, however, he is contradicted by persons who claim they were in the yard.

W. R. Mhoon, a barber, declares that the fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries, and he tells the following story: He was waiting outside for a girl who was in the place. She started to come out and met two men. The one was an old man, with a gray mustache. He wore a duck suit and a basket hat. He was accompanied by a young man, smooth-faced, who wore dark clothes and a soft shirt. He had a gold filling in two front teeth. The girl, after a brief conversation with them, returned to a table in the beer hall and asked them to drink. They declined, saying they had merely come in to see who were there. According to her one of the men asked the place was made of palm branches and added that it would make a hot fire. The left shortly afterward and was joined by Mhoon. The men followed her out, but returned to the saloon by the side door on Tulare street. When Mhoon and the young woman had got half a block from the place the fire broke out. Mhoon said the girl did not know the men. They were total strangers to her.

During the fire some of Schwartz's damaged liquor was dispensed and created considerable hilarity.

Another incident of the fire was a dog fight. Baron's canine and a bull terrier locked their jaws in each other's flesh and would not let go. It took several men to pull them apart.

The Ferguson heirs who own the land are: Miss Ferguson, Ed Hughes, Sam Ferguson, Mrs. Reese and Senator Powers of San Francisco.

The French laundry and the gun and locksmithing establishment of William Conow were the only buildings belonging to Baron which were saved.

MADERA BRIEFS.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention Chosen.

G. G. Parsons was yesterday appointed postmaster to succeed J. M. Griffin, whose term expired on the 8th inst.

The Republican county central committee has chosen as delegates to the state convention A. C. Shaw of Raymond, W. C. Maze and J. W. Watkins.

C. A. Stonesifer, the Modesto attorney, was in town Monday on business in connection with the Michael Joyce estate.

F. D. Vanderlip of Fresno was in town on Monday.

Judge Conley adjourned court last Monday until the 12th of September.

Mrs. William Hall returned on Monday from San Francisco, where she had been on a visit to her son.

R. R. Fowler, Republican candidate for the office of District Attorney is spending this week rusticating at Fish Camp.

J. L. McSwain, Populist candidate for District Attorney of Merced county, was in town yesterday.

James Bramble of Riverside, formerly of Madera, came up yesterday for a visit with friends.

The following Maderaites were in Fresno this week: R. L. Bennett, Mrs. S. Miller, son and daughter; Miss Marion Race; Lacy Robertson; B. A. Muxson; J. R. Richardson; B. A. Rickets; J. E. Bean; Angus Clark and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Sayre.

Mrs. W. G. Woodson and daughter Ilo, Miss May James of Modesto, and Leo and LaRue Woodson started yesterday for Summerdale for a month's outing.

District Attorney Larew returned Monday night from a business trip to San Francisco.

A surveying party is at work this week running a line for a switch from the Southern Pacific road to the winery on the Swiss-Italian colony three miles west of town.

W. T. Searles went up to Sacramento today to spend a few days of the hot weather with his family.

Worth Bennett and Ernest Burgess started for Coarse Gold this morning to be gone a few days.

Superintendent of Schools Finley started this morning to visit the various school districts throughout the eastern part of the county. He will be absent about ten days.

A. R. EDAM.

Madera, August 10, 1898.

How General Burt Was Tricked.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

One day when General Andrew S. Burt was lieutenant colonel of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, Captain Charles A. Booth, then a lieutenant, met him on the rifle range.

Lieutenant Booth was shooting, and he "called" each shot as he fired, without waiting for the markers to signal the result.

"You're a pretty good guesser," said the colonel. "Why don't you admit you're guessing where those shots land."

"I'll bet you a box of cigars," said the junior officer, "that I can call twenty shots in succession."

"Taken," said the old warrior.

Lieutenant Booth fired.

"Miss," he announced, and a red flag from the target told that this was correct.

Another shot.

"Miss," he declared. A third shot. "Miss again," he said. Fourth shot. "Fourth miss," announced Booth. Another shot. "Miss," again sang out the lieutenant.

"Hold on there," put in Colonel Burt. "What are you trying to do? I thought you were going to fire at the target."

"I am trying to win my box of cigars," said Lieutenant Booth.

"Don't fire any more," said the colonel. "They're yours."

WANTS HER CHILDREN.

A Mother Alleges Her Offspring Are Being Estranged From Her.

Judge Webb yesterday made an order directing W. C. Reid, who lives in Madera, to appear in court on the 29th of this month to show cause why a decree of court awarding to him the custody of the children of his marriage with Sarah A. Reid, should not be modified so as to give the mother the control of some of the children.

Sarah A. Reid, the mother, who is now Mrs. W. C. Thurman, states that she is able to properly rear the children and alleges that the father is estranging them from her. The children in question are: Ella, aged 15 years; Florence 14, Willie 10, and Frank 8.

Real Estate Transfers.

W. W. Shipp to George W. Bennet et al, ne¼ of se¼ of sec 10, and nw¼ of sw¼ of sec 11 t 10, r 20.

Theo H. Davis to Mrs. Fannie Wilcox, all of sec 36, t 11, r 23.

J. F. Wiggins to Mrs. Fannie Wilcox, all of sec 35, t 11, r 23.

Mrs. Fannie Wilcox to James A. Freeman, w½ of sw¼ of se¼ and n½ of se¼ of sec 35, t 11, r 23.

John Barneich to Mercy School District, 2 acres in sw¼ of sec 35, t 13, r 10.

Miss Martha Taylor, a teacher in the University of New Mexico, and Professor Thollman, principal of a school at Globe, Ariz., are visiting Professor Ramsay of this city.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE TEXAS FEVER

A Chat With R. W. Carey of Omaha.

How the Disease is Communicated to Cattle—Big Sheep Shipments.

F. W. Carey, of Carey Brothers, the large stock buyers of Omaha, was in town yesterday. As reported in the Republican, Carey Brothers last Monday had a band of 25,000 cattle condemned at Hanford by Government Inspector Blemer, who found one case of what he pronounced Texas fever among a herd of twenty-seven of the cattle which he examined as a test for the herd. The inspector found a tick, very much like a wood tick, on one of the animals and that was enough to cause the condemnation of the whole band.

The tick is a poisonous insect which causes the fever. It attaches itself to the animals, working its head under the hide and stinging its victim. The sting causes the fever from which the animal dies in a few days. The tick then drops off and hatches a large number of young, which soon spread the disease among a whole band of cattle.

Mr. Carey said that the report of the prevalence of Texas fever in California cattle would injure the stock business. He did not care to state whether he considered the disease Texas fever or merely a malarial fever. He stated that he had ceased buying cattle for the present, as it was too risky.

The condemned cattle are still at Hanford, but will be delivered to the owners who will drive them back on the ranges. He states that all the cattle look healthy, but he did not find any fault with the inspector for condemning the whole lot, inasmuch as those were his orders from the government.

Carey Brothers are buying sheep now in large numbers. Yesterday they shipped from Hanford thirty-eight carloads and Saturday they will ship thirty-five more carloads.

Mr. Carey states that there are a great many cattle in the East and fine feed for them. He says the inducement offered to the eastern cattlemen this year in buying stock in California was the fact that the cattle could be bought cheap on account of the drought. While most of them are in poor condition due to the scarcity of feed, yet they can be fattened in the East and a profit still made on them. The cattlemen here cannot hold their herds for good prices as there will be no feed on the ranges for them a little later on, and, in fact, there is very little now.

Winnie Davis and the Veterans.

[Atlanta Letter to Mobile Register.]

The entrance of Miss Winnie Davis was the signal of a remarkable demonstration. Miss Davis was escorted to the front of the stage by General Gordon, who introduced her as the "Child of our immortal chieftain, and our own child." He said that in the name of the organization he would grasp her hand. "Kiss her, general," shouted one old veteran. "I have already done that," replied General Gordon. Miss Davis smilingly bowed her acknowledgements to her admirers.

Had a Good Time.

W. Parker Lyon returned yesterday from a visit to the mountains. Mr. Lyon was accompanied by General Muller and Major Chisholm. The party was encamped sixteen miles beyond Wawona. Mr. Lyon reports deer and other game very plentiful in that vicinity, and as proof of his statement shows the visitor four large antlers taken from deer that he himself killed.

Funeral of Johana Eickhoff.

The funeral of Johana Eickhoff will take place from her late residence at Bismarck vineyard, in Scandinavian colony, at 8 o'clock this morning. The remains will be taken thence to the German Lutheran church, on Ventura street, where services will be held, commencing at 9.45 o'clock.

Morris E. Dailey, accompanied by his mother, arrived in Fresno last night.

The Leading Dry Goods House of Fresno.

W. McCALLUM & CO.

Sole Agents Eakay Kid Gloves.
Corset Depot for Central California.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FAST BLACK HOSIERY.

We Must Have $20,000 in Sixty Days.

Seventh Week
Seventh Week
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Greatest Sale in the Dry Goods Trade of Fresno.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS,

STILL LOWER PRICES

To Raise the Necessary Cash.

12½c Organdy Lawn cut down to.....5c
20c Imported Lappet Organdy cut down to.....8⅓c
25c French Organdy cut down to.....10c

SPECIAL.

Calicoes, Muslins and Sheetings at less than mill prices.



Look at the Crash and Covert Cloth Skirts,

Which we will sell this week at $1.25, and don't miss this bargain par excellence of the season. We have also a full line Linen Skirts at $1.50, and a choice assortment Suits which we have marked away below cost to clear: Linen Suits, $3; Granite Cloth Suits, $3.50, Checked Linen Suits, $3.50.

Cash buyers, this is your opportunity to secure the greatest bargains ever offered in the Dry Goods trade of America.

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